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IRANIAN RIG STILL ABLAZE — Tugboats kept trying Wednesday to extinguish flames on the oil platform in the Gulf that was shelled by U.S. ships Monday. An Iranian official warned, meanwhile, that retaliation would not be limited to the Gulf. Page 5.

Broad Rally Pushes Dow Up by Record; London and Tokyo Share in Recovery

Reagan Says He'll Listen to Tax Rise Idea

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in an attempt to "show some leadership in the markets," said Wednesday that he was willing to listen to Democratic proposals for tax increases as a way of curbing the budget deficit.



Traders on the London Stock Exchange share a light moment during a break Wednesday.

NYSE Index Soars 10%, 186 Points

NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average of major U.S. stocks soared a record 186.84 points on Wednesday, as institutional investors took advantage of low prices to return to the shaken stock market.

Kiosk Slander Hearing Opens in Poland

WARSAW (NYT) — A Polish court opened a hearing Wednesday into charges that the chief government spokesman had slandered four Polish citizens by asserting that they had subversive ties to an official of the U.S. Embassy.

Israel, Jordan and U.S. Said to Discuss Talks

Thomas L. Friedman, New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Israel, Jordan and the United States are discussing a proposal for Middle East peace talks in which Jordan and Israel would negotiate directly under the joint auspices of Moscow and Washington, a senior Israeli official said Wednesday.

Markets Rebound Worldwide

LONDON — Prices on stock exchanges from London to Sydney rebounded sharply on Wednesday, apparently in response to signs that Wall Street was weathering Monday's catastrophic selling spree.

World Stocks Rebound

Table with columns: City, Index, Close, Point Change, Percentage Change. Rows include London, Paris, Frankfurt, Tokyo.

A Port in the Storm, Dollar Remained Calm

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — The mainstream into which financial markets descended this week barely touched the dollar, leaving the foreign-exchange market in isolated calm.



Saint Laurent's designs ranged from the jazzy, as here, to the sober on the last day of the Paris collections. Page 5.

American Wins Nobel In Economics

Cambridge, Massachusetts — Robert M. Solow was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science on Wednesday and immediately blasted President Ronald Reagan's economic policies and said the administration must raise taxes now to avoid recession.



Robert M. Solow, 63, in his office at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

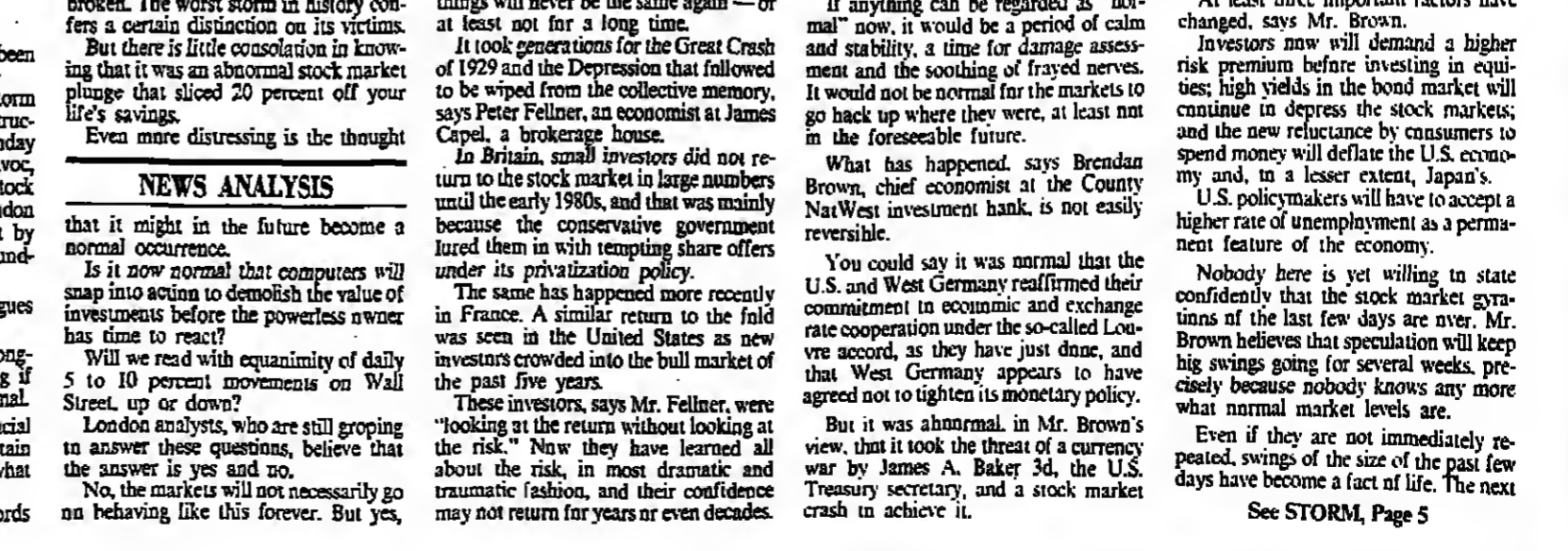
In London, a Longing to Return to Normal, Whatever That Is

By Reginald Dale International Herald Tribune LONDON — The past week has been unusually unpleasant in Britain. Early Friday morning, the worst storm in living memory cut a swathe of destruction through southern England. Monday and Tuesday wrought financial havoc, with record falls on the London Stock Exchange. And on Wednesday, London and its surrounding areas were hit by torrential rains and flooding, compounding the storm damage.

GENERAL NEWS: A longtime member of the Soviet Politburo, Gredar A. Iyev, has been retired. Page 2. The U.S. market crash ended rifts among Republican presidential candidates. Page 3. Indian troops and Tamil rebels both claimed control of the Sri Lankan city of Jaffna amid heavy fighting. Page 4. SCIENCE: Soviet scientists are planning to build the most powerful particle accelerator to study the composition of matter. Page 8. SPORTS: The Cardinals nipped Minnesota to cut the World Series fight to 2-1. Page 17. BUSINESS/FINANCE: France postponed the public trial of Mitterrand, the defense and economics group. Page 9. The NYSE suspended three member firms, citing "financial difficulties." Page 11. close: UP 186.84 dollar in New York: 175 1.649 144.65 6.068

Mr. Solow, a specialist in economic growth who says he never plays the stock market, said at a news conference after the prize was announced in Stockholm: "There has got to be a tax increase. There should have been a tax increase a couple of years ago when the economy was strong. Now, with the economy weaker, it will be harder to manage a tax increase," the Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor added. He called Mr. Reagan's steadfast opposition to raising taxes nonsense, adding, "All that is an act." Of the president's economic policy, he said, "The best thing you can say is it happened in a fit of pique." Mr. Solow is the second Nobel winner this year in his highly critical of Mr. Reagan. Last week, President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, long an opponent of Mr. Reagan's support for Nicaraguan rebels, won the peace prize. Mr. Solow, 63, joked and drank champagne throughout his news conference and warned that his answers to questions would be long. "At MIT our lectures last 30 minutes," the Brooklyn, New York-born scholar said when interrupted during one answer. Mr. Solow said he was reluctant to comment on the recent gyrations of world stock markets. His son, John, also an economist, gave him one piece of advice that he planned to follow, he said: "Don't say anything stupid about the stock market." But he did say he "would like to think that the stock market, the See NOBEL, Page 5

Wednesday's Dow



Source: NYSE



President Reagan and Prime Minister Gandhi after their meeting in Washington.

Reagan and Gandhi Confer Amid Signs of Increasing Cooperation

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Ronald Reagan have conferred during a visit by the Indian leader to what U.S. officials characterized as a new atmosphere of increased cooperation.

Leaving the White House after the meeting Tuesday, Mr. Gandhi expressed hope for better relations and Indian and American officials presented a list of initiatives designed to emphasize an effort by both nations to cooperate more.

Mr. Gandhi said he "assured Mr. Reagan that our objective is stability and reduced tensions in South Asia and that our assistance is not directed against India."

Mr. Gandhi has often complained that the United States has not done enough to prevent Pakistan from building nuclear weapons. "We do not have nuclear weapons," Mr. Gandhi said. "We do not want nuclear weapons, and we certainly do not want nuclear weapons in our neighborhood."

The package of initiatives unveiled Tuesday included a recent decision to go ahead with the joint construction of a new Indian combat aircraft and the resolution of a disagreement over India's purchase of a new American supercomputer. India has maintained close relations with the Soviet Union, and Washington and New Delhi have regarded each other warily for years. But Tuesday, an administration official said Mr. Gandhi appeared to have decided to change the nature of that relationship.

"India is seeking a more balanced relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union," the official said. "Rajiv Gandhi wants the United States to be more of a player and is no longer scared to say so."

Another official said that providing American technology had proved to be a vehicle for improving relations.

Progress had been stalled on the joint production of the light combat aircraft while Indian and American officials negotiated over the variety of high-technology elements to be used for the plane's structure.

Earlier this month, India also settled a dispute over what variety of supercomputer it would purchase from the United States.

American officials said the opportunity to improve relations with New Delhi comes at a time when Washington's relations with Pakistan, India's regional rival, are growing more fractious.

American aid to Pakistan was suspended after Congress declined to extend a waiver to nations sus-

pected of developing nuclear weapons. While congressional leaders informed Mr. Gandhi that the aid was likely to be renewed, administration officials acknowledged that a Pakistani request for advanced early warning radar planes had been pushed back.

India was deeply concerned over the possibility of Pakistan's acquiring the planes, which the administration was preparing to supply to help counter Soviet attacks across the Afghan border.

An administration official said Mr. Gandhi, who was in North America for a meeting of Commonwealth nations in Canada last week, had altered his schedule to confer with Mr. Reagan. The official said the ease with which the visit was arranged was a symbol of improved relations.

But another official cautioned that even with good intentions on the part of both leaders, "there are formidable obstacles to expanding and improving the relationship."

American officials also said they hoped Mr. Gandhi would mute some of his anti-American statements. He recently has suggested in political gatherings that the United States has been trying to destabilize India. An American official said such remarks in a political context "are largely discounted," but added, "That doesn't mean it goes down easily."

Market's Crash Opens Rifts In Field of U.S. Republicans

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The stock market's plunge threatens to divide the Republican presidential field, as the party's candidates scramble to contain the damage they fear the downturn on Wall Street may inflict on their chances in 1988.

What may have been the most important statement came from Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the leading rival of Vice President George Bush.

While his aides insisted that his comments on the Senate floor Tuesday morning were not meant as criticism of President Ronald Reagan, he pointedly said that "someone has to take charge" and called for presidential leadership.

Mr. Dole later softened the impact of his comments by praising a statement by Mr. Reagan expressing his willingness to meet with Democratic leaders to discuss steps to stabilize the economy.

"His statement will reassure American investors," Mr. Dole said.

Nevertheless, his careful effort to distance himself from the White House's earlier tough stand against Democratic budget proposals was one of a number of divisions that opened in Republican ranks.

On Monday, Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York criticized statements last week by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, which he said had helped set off the stock market decline.

On Tuesday, Alexander M. Haig Jr., former secretary of state under Mr. Reagan, directly criticized the administration's budget policies, saying that they had helped bring on the decline.

Republicans and Democrats saw the Wall Street plunge as most dangerous to the presidential aspirations of Mr. Bush, who has led Mr. Dole in the public opinion polls.

He maintained silence on the market's downturn, but his aides said that he would not abandon the president at a time of crisis. That course, in any event, would be hazardous for a vice president, politicians in both parties agreed.

Democratic presidential candidates continued to criticize the administration for its fiscal and trade policies. But they generally followed the Democratic congressional leadership in emphasizing the need for a bipartisan approach.

Both Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee issued calls for such action, with Mr. Gore speaking of the need for a "domestic summit."

The Democrats' caution also reflected what several economists see as a serious question for the party: whether raising taxes and cutting spending are appropriate tactics if the country is about to enter hard economic times.

Such restraint, as President Herbert Hoover learned, can be precisely the medicine that spurs a depression, several economists said.

What is clear, said Kirk O'Donnell, a Democratic political analyst, is that the Democrats have almost always done best when economics comes to the fore.

By reviving memories of Mr. Hoover, he said, the market slide could undermine what had been viewed as Ronald Reagan's most formidable achievement.

"The Republicans had gone a long way in casting off the image as the party of hard times and creating a new image as the party of prosperity," he said. "This could reverse that progress."

All the Democratic candidates blamed Mr. Reagan's policies, and particularly the budget deficit, for the market's troubles, while remaining generally cautious and conciliatory.

Aides to several candidates said the Democrats did not want to appear to aggravate already jittery markets or to be seen as "talking down" the American economy.

Political leaders agreed that Monday's crash would cast doubt on Reagan administration policies and Republican claims of economic success, even if it did not mark the beginning of a recession.

Mr. Dole's statement on the Senate floor reflected this sense of danger both to the economy and, indirectly, to his party.

"In the final analysis," he said, "someone has to provide the leadership, someone has to take charge, someone has to provide a forum so that we can discuss problems af-

fecting the market and maybe find out what some of the answers are.

"In this country," he continued, "there is only one person who can provide that leadership, and that is the president of the United States."

In response, Mr. Bush's aides insisted that they would welcome a sharp turn away from Mr. Reagan's economic policies by Mr. Dole, arguing that Republicans will remain loyal to the president.

"Anyone who wants to jump away from Reaganomics in the future will look foolish," said Lee Atwater, Mr. Bush's campaign manager. "I would say go ahead, step away from Reaganomics and make George Bush's day."

Reagan News Conference Set

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will hold a nationally broadcast news conference at 8 P.M. on Thursday, his chief spokesman announced Wednesday. He did not say whether Mr. Reagan would have anything to announce.

It will be Mr. Reagan's first session with the press since June 11, in Venice, at the end of a seven-nation economic summit meeting. He has had only one formal East Room press conference this year. That was March 19, four months after his previous news conference.

Mr. Fitzwater was asked whether Mr. Reagan would announce a date for a summit meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in view of the move by the two superpowers toward agreement on the final details of a treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons. "It's not the reason for calling the press conference," he said.

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Weinberger Insists He's Not Resigning

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger ordered his spokesman, Fred Hoffman, to deny categorically and vehemently a report last week by CBS news anchor Katie Couric that Mr. Weinberger wanted to resign.

Mr. Hoffman, calling news organizations even before the report was aired, said his boss would leave office only at the end of the Reagan administration.

But reports continue to circulate among senior Pentagon officials that Mr. Weinberger may leave before long. He himself did not flatly deny the reports, saying at a news conference, "When and if there is any change involved, I think you will be either the first or the second to know it."

One official said Tuesday that Mr. Weinberger had been consider-

ing leaving for some time. What keeps him there, associates say, is an indefatigable pleasure in his job, the more so when the battle of the budget, military activity in the Gulf, administration infighting over arms control and other causes press upon him.

"He likes the role of Horatio at the bridge," another official said.

But his wife, Jane, is not in good health, a consideration that some

believe will persuade him to leave at an opportune moment — perhaps not when it is being widely predicted.

Among those considered likely candidates to serve out the remaining months of the administration should Mr. Weinberger depart are his deputy, William H. Taft 4th; former Senator John Tower of Texas; and former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada.

Geneva Bans a Speech Scheduled by Le Pen

Reuters
GENEVA — The Swiss canton of Geneva has banned Jean-Marie Le Pen, the rightist French politician, from fulfilling a speaking engagement on Nov. 8 before the International Circle of Economic and Political Studies. The canton said

his presence would be a threat to public order.

Mr. Le Pen, leader of the National Front and a candidate for president, created controversy when he said last month that the Nazi gas chambers were a "minor point" in the history of World War II.

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Iranian Says Retaliation Against U.S. Will Not Be Confined to Gulf Region

United Press International
BONN — A senior official of Iran's Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that retaliation for the U.S. destruction of an Iranian oil platform Monday would not be confined to the Gulf.

Ali Ahani, general director for political affairs in the ministry, said a news conference in the Iranian embassy that he hoped Iran would answer the U.S. naval attack soon. "We have been restrained," he said. "But this last attack will get an appropriate answer."

Asked if U.S. bases in countries in the Gulf region would be attacked, Mr. Ahani said Iran would not violate the sovereignty of other nations to attack the United States. "But this does not mean we will restrict our answer to the Gulf," he said.

He said Iran was studying various plans of retaliation to be executed at the proper time.

Senate Backs Reagan
 The U.S. Senate voted unanimously Wednesday to reaffirm President Ronald Reagan's authority to protect U.S. servicemen and

ships in the Gulf. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The proposal was introduced by Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, who told his colleagues: "I think the president has the right to do what he is doing, not make war, but protect the international shipping lanes."

The 94-0 vote on Mr. Dole's amendment came as the chamber worked toward probable approval of a measure delaying until next year any substantial decision on whether to approve Mr. Reagan's overall policy in the Gulf region.

On a separate but related issue, the Senate delayed any decision on whether to try to invoke the War Powers Act until after it votes on Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Dole's amendment was attached to a pending resolution. That measure requires a detailed report from Mr. Reagan within 60 days, answering a variety of questions about his policy of reflecting 11 Kuwaiti tankers and protecting them with navy convoys in the Gulf.

Then, 30 days later, the Senate would vote on a resolution expressing either support or disapproval of Mr. Reagan's policy.

3 Warships Join Convoy
 Three more American warships joined a convoy of U.S. flagged Kuwaiti tankers Wednesday as it resumed its voyage out of the Gulf, The Associated Press reported from Manama, Bahrain.

Gulf shipping sources said the latest convoy, which stopped overnight north of Bahrain, would sail past the smoldering oil platform that U.S. warships shelled Monday.

The Pentagon said the convoy was composed of the 79,999-ton product carrier Ocean City, the 46,723-ton liquefied petroleum tanker Gas King, the navy frigates Ford and Hawes, the cruiser Standley and the amphibious landing ship Raleigh.

Shipping sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the two tankers, accompanied by the Ford, linked up with the other three U.S. warships overnight.

Poll Finds 76% Support U.S. Attacks

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The U.S. attack on Iranian installations in the Gulf is supported by 76 percent of those queried in an ABC-Washington Post poll, and 63 percent would like to see even stronger U.S. action.

The telephone poll of 507 people was conducted Monday after U.S. warships attacked Iranian offshore military installations. U.S. ships shelled two oil platform structures, destroying one and setting another ablaze.

Of the respondents who had heard or read of the attack, 76 percent said they approved of the action and 22 percent disapproved. Two percent had no opinion.

Asked about the level of the U.S. action, 63 percent said they believed it was not strong enough, 21 percent felt it was strong enough and 13 percent felt it was too strong.

On another question, 80 percent of those polled said they believed that the U.S. should maintain a military force in the Gulf. Seventeen percent did not agree with an American military presence in the Gulf and 2 percent had no opinion.

Asked if the U.S. presence in the Gulf was important enough to risk war, 67 percent said yes, 30 percent said no, and 2 percent had no opinion.

The poll had a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Saint Laurent's Sobriety And Playtime Fantasies

By Bernadine Morris
New York Times Service
PARIS — The Yves Saint Laurent collection ended in a flurry of models twirling down the stage Wednesday in pastel colored tunics with the ribbons of their satin espadrilles tied around their ankles. They were joined by men in jeans, white shirts and colorful satin ties carrying posters that read "Homage David Hockney."

The collection seemed mysterious until the designer explained that he wanted to honor the British painter "for his wonderful colors and all the work he has done for the theater." He also wanted to end his show "on a note of celebration," he added. The dancing girls accomplished that.

It was not a bad idea, considering the depressing number of baby clothes and vamp outfits that have dominated the runways of most designers this week. In making their point that clothes are going to be short — it is practically the only point they made, if you don't count the unusual emphasis on old-time accessories such as hats and gloves — designers seemed to lose sight of the fact that they were making clothes for grown-up women to wear to work as well as to play.

The fluffy Saint Laurent ballet dresses in red, white and pastel tulle are obviously meant for dancing. But before they appeared, there were plenty of relatively serious styles such as well tailored double breasted jackets and collared jackets fastening with one button at the waist. In wool or colored leather, they were the fulcrum of daytime outfits that could be practical (add a dark skirt) or jazzy (add a gold leather skirt or, livelier still, two-fabric pants, with shiny gold leather in front, black suede at the back.)

Pants were a sign of the designer's relative sobriety. Unlike many designers who banished trousers to fashion limbo because they didn't want to interfere with their short skirt message, Saint Laurent gave them a place in his current fashion picture. Most of his trousers are thin and tapered, but he showed full harem pants in bold stripes or prints for play. Bermudas, billowing bloomers and tight bicycle pants are also part of his spectrum.

His playtime clothes are filled with fantasies such as ruffled necklines falling off one shoulder, cotton dresses with flouncy tiers and corselet tops with full skirts or bicycle pants. There is even the obligatory flin with outduty, such as the bra made of two pompons and the striped miniskirt, not quite long enough to cover black underpants.

Still, the designer deserves credit for not losing his head because of the new hemlines. He makes it possible for women to look tidy, though of course they can choose to look ridiculous.

At the dinner party she gave at the Residence Maxim after her show Tuesday night, Jacqueline de Ribes wore a coral colored crepe dress with tiny ruffles spiraling around the skirt. Dianne deWitt wore a de Ribes black stretch cloque dress with a white organza collar that she had modeled in the show. The sultry designer and the blond model both looked distinguished in dresses that stopped a handspan above their knees.

A perennial on best dressed lists in the five years since she decided to make clothes rather than buy them, she has developed her own way of doing things. Her short clothes never look skimpy. She favors wide midriffs, full above and below the hipbone. Further softened by frilly tiers and fluttery peplum, her short clothes look easy to wear as well as topical.

As an alternative to the frivolous short



Saint Laurent's see-through tiger striped cocktail dress.

evening dress, she suggests navy and white silk pants topped by a white face blouse twinkling with sequins. Her long dresses, in assertive colors such as royal blue, hot pink, turquoise and violet, continue her specialty, but she has shown her biggest growth as a designer in her daytime clothes.

"She has revived the old-time glamour," said Lynn Manulis, president of Martha's. "Every woman in Palm Beach will want to look like that."

MIDEAST: Israel, Jordan and U.S. Discuss Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
 The Soviet Union would give as joint umbrellas for direct talks between Israel and Jordan, and any other Arab states that might want to attend, as well as a Palestinian delegation. A similar arrangement was used in the 1973 Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Under such a format, Hussein would feel that he has the "cover" of the Soviet Union against radical Arab critics. Mr. Shamir could feel that he is getting direct negotiations with Jordan, without having country exposed to pressures on a variety of extraneous states, which might have been invited to a

full-fledged international conference, the Israeli official said.

Although Mr. Shamir adamantly opposes an international conference format, he agreed that Mr. Shultz could explore this compromise proposal with Hussein and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres also have set tough terms for Soviet involvement, which Mr. Shultz will convey to Moscow.

First, the Israelis are insisting that Moscow restore full diplomatic relations with Israel, which the Kremlin severed in 1967, before the Soviet Union can attend.

Second, the Israelis are demanding a substantial shift in Soviet emigration policies to allow for a large

number of Soviet Jews to come to Israel.

Mr. Peres is ready to discuss a specific quota of Soviet Jews to be freed, while Mr. Shamir is demanding that the Kremlin accept the principle that all Soviet Jews have the right to return to their homeland, a much tougher demand, an Israeli official said.

Moscow has repeatedly declared that it would not resume diplomatic relations with Israel until it withdrew from the territories it occupied in the 1967 war.

As for the question of Soviet Jewry, Moscow has always said that this was an internal affair and not a subject for bilateral negotiations.

Soviet Mental Wards Are Called Prisons

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — A former KGB agent, just released from a five-year stay in a mental clinic for passing information to the West, has described harrowing conditions faced by Soviet citizens who run afoul of the law and are placed in psychiatric hospitals.

According to Vladimir Titov, his years in the Orlov psychiatric hospital were a "horror," months of lying motionless on the bed, watching patients turn to suicide, and being given so many forced injections that his tongue swelled.

Mr. Titov, 49, was hospitalized in 1982 after telling Westerners that Soviet prison life was being used to build the gigantic Siberian natural gas pipeline.

In all, he spent 12 years in mental clinics after abruptly ending a five-year tour with the KGB Soviet police in 1961.

Freud last week, Mr. Titov was given a visa to Israel and ordered to

leave the Soviet Union by the end of this month, he said.

His account was buttressed by those of other former patients at a news conference offered by dissidents for Western journalists Tuesday, and by interviews with other ex-patients.

These accounts highlight the use of one of the harshest punishments the Soviet Union has used to crack down on political dissidents: hospitalization.

Under the current human-rights thaw, some of the best-known Soviet dissidents hospitalized for their political activities have been released.

Earlier this year Anatoli Koryagin, a psychiatrist imprisoned in 1981 for examining a number of dissidents who had been placed in mental hospitals and diagnosing them as sane, was set free and allowed to emigrate.

In an article published recently in the government newspaper, Izvestia, a Soviet journalist and legal expert complained of abuses of Soviet psychiatry and proposed revision of the terms under which patients are confined.

Mr. Titov and other Soviet dissident sources charged, however, that conditions in the clinics were worsening and that political dissidents were still suffering alongside actual mental patients.

The number of political prisoners in mental hospitals is unknown. Some Western sources estimate it at about a thousand.

It must be "several thousand," Sergei I. Grigoryants, a former political prisoner and editor of the independent periodical Glasnost, said Tuesday.

As editor of a new journal devoted largely to Soviet human-rights issues, Mr. Grigoryants said, "I see two to three cases every day" of people who have just been released from a term in a mental hospital for some political offense.

"These must be hundreds of such cases that we know nothing about. Until now I had not realized the magnitude of this problem."

One of the biggest difficulties is controlling the terms under which patients are confined in hospitals, he said.

"Under the current situation, any local official can have an opponent or someone he doesn't like committed for an indefinite period of time," he said. "There is no trial, no sentencing and no one to oversee whether the decision was correct or not."

According to Mr. Titov, 11 patients committed suicide during his five-year stay at Orlov, including one who went to the top of the fire escape and jumped off.

Mr. Titov and other former patients interviewed said inmates in mental hospitals include many accused of anti-Soviet propaganda, workers who complained about working conditions, and Baptists and those of other religions.

The lengths of confinement vary. Vladimir Shapilo, 70, has been in a mental hospital for 38 years, said a spokesman at the news conference.

White House Pollster Joins Dole's Campaign

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Senator Bob Dole of Kansas added Richard Wirthlin, the White House pollster, to his presidential campaign staff on Wednesday.

Mr. Wirthlin, who had joined the campaign of former Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada before it folded earlier this year, called Mr. Dole "the most electable Republican in a strong field of candidates."

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NOBEL: Economics Winner Blasts Reagan Policies

(Continued from Page 1)
 able and maybe even the president have come to understand the nature of the economic problems faced over the last several years.

The principal problem that must be dealt with, he said, aside from huge U.S. trade and budget deficits, is America's "extremely low productivity."

"That can't be changed in a short 'flood of time,'" he said.

Since arriving at MIT, his first "only teaching job, in 1950, Mr. Solow has specialized in how economies can expand and increase productivity."

He won the \$340,000 Nobel prize "contributions to the theory of growth," the award citation said.

Mr. Solow's work in the 1950s on factors affecting long-term economic growth resulted in a set of historical measures that are now standard tools used to measure

the impact of labor and capital on a nation's economy.

"He has been a pioneer in several areas," said an MIT colleague, Franco Modigliani, winner of the Nobel Prize for economics in 1985.

"With his work on economic growth he has picked up a lot of ideas that have been used ever since."

Mr. Solow said his main, and most surprising, discovery, made in the 1950s, was that "the level of technological advancement outweighs simple capital formation by a large margin" in determining the ability of an economy to grow.

American Dominance
 Mr. Solow was the 15th American in 18 years to win the economics prize, the next to last award announced in this year's Nobel series. United Press International reported from Stockholm. The literature prize will be announced Thursday.

Professor Assar Lindbeck, chairman of The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences awards committee, said "technological development will be the motor for economic growth in the long-run."

"In Solow's model," he added, "if continuous technological progress can be assumed, growth in real incomes will be exclusively determined by technological progress."

The economics prize was established by the Bank of Sweden in 1968 and has been dominated by Americans. Of the 25 economists who have won or shared in the prize, 15 have been from the United States.

"The American dominance is a problem, but what can we do — they deserve it," Mr. Lindbeck said. "European social sciences were wiped out in the 1930s by Hitler."

TAXES: Reagan to Listen to Foes' Ideas

(Continued from Page 1)
 shifting his attitude toward co-ordination on deficit-cutting because, "It was decided that this was an area that we could make some movement, show some leadership — the markets and deal with the problem" of market volatility.

He said Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, was lining up congressional leaders of both parties and, along with other presidential aides, might meet with him at the Capitol.

For the first time, Mr. Fitzwater acknowledged what other aides, including the budget director, James Miller, and the treasury secretary, Donald Regan, had denied: that the massive budget deficit was one of the factors behind Monday's frantic stock market drop. He also said the president felt that negotiations were preferable to the automatic budget cuts called for by law no political compromise is believed.

On Tuesday, after the markets sed, Mr. Reagan said, "I am

willing to look at whatever proposal" Democrats might make on raising taxes. But later, Mr. Fitzwater reiterated the president's opposition to new taxes above the \$22 billion in "additional revenue" he had proposed in his budget.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fitzwater said, "We don't rule anything in or out" in the negotiations. He said: "All possibilities are now open," "We start with a clean slate," and "Everything is on the table for discussion."

But he quickly added, "That doesn't mean the president feels any different about the destructive nature of raising taxes."

In his remarks Tuesday, Mr. Reagan tried to caution nervous American investors against "panic" saying he has "great confidence in the future."

Meanwhile, economists and analysts said that the Federal Reserve apparently injected new cash into the nation's financial system in late morning in a further effort to prevent the stock market turmoil from spreading through the economy.

The Fed took similar steps on Tuesday after its chairman, Alan Greenspan, said the central bank was ready to "serve as a source of liquidity."

Mr. Reagan, following discussions Tuesday with Mr. Baker and Mr. Greenspan, told reporters he had been in contact with foreign leaders on economic coordination measures.

He also called for lower interest rates.

"There's nothing in what has happened here that should result in a recession," the president declared Tuesday. "The economic fundamentals in this country remain sound, and our citizens should not panic. And I have great confidence in the future."

Reviewing administration actions, Mr. Reagan said, "We've been in constant contact with financial leaders... with the exchanges around the world and with market participants. While I remain concerned, I'm pleased that the steps taken by the Federal Reserve have had a salutary effect on the markets. Interest rates are down across the spectrum."

He was referring to the Fed's guarantee to banks that they could continue lending to shore up big investors who had borrowed heavily to play the market.

(UPI, AP)

STORM: Whatever Normal Is

(Continued from Page 1)
 we of 100 points on Wall Street, never unpleasant for some, will be less of an event. It won't be a fad.

But everyone — equity purchasers and the companies that want to react them — will have to build possibility of another crash into investment calculations. If it opened once it can happen again, perhaps not tomorrow, but 10 or 15 years.

The professionals will, of course, be operating. But it will be not for ordinary people to be more cautious, particularly about long-term equity investments. They will think about buying works of art and hiding gold under the mattress,

or putting their money in savings institutions.

Above all, perhaps, people be more conscious that there may be no real logic to what happens to their shares. Nobody can explain the extent of the British crash in solely U.K. terms.

Henceforth, international developments will be just as important as domestic events. Remarks by Mr. Baker or the monthly U.S. trade figures can bring the Japanese, British and French markets crashing down along with Wall Street. Nobody can be sure in advance. It may not even make sense afterwards.

Maybe that's what's normal now: insecurity.

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Contras Abduct American Activist

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The State Department confirmed Wednesday an American activist and two Nicaraguan clerics had been abducted by the U.S.-supported contras in Nicaragua.

A spokesman, Phyllis Oakley, of the department was seeking immediate safe release of 31-year-old Fisher, of Mill Valley, California, a Roman Catholic priest,

Enrique Blandon, and the Reverend Gustavo Tiller, a Protestant pastor.

Sam Hope, a spokesman for Witness for Peace, the group with which Mr. Fisher is affiliated, charged the abductions were "part of a pattern of the contras disrupting peace efforts" in Nicaragua. Mr. Fisher was reportedly part of a group checking human rights violations in Nicaragua.

Get a taste of Mom's pumpkin pie. Call home.

You can just see her, testing the crust with her fork, as if every pie she's ever made hasn't been perfect. Tell her this one will be great, too. Go ahead. Reach out and touch someone.®

AT&T

OPINION

Just a River Town in Iowa, But Writers Keep Coming

By A.M. Rosenthal

IOWA CITY — Over the weekend, Iowa City, a calm riverside town, was mostly interested in how Nancy Reagan was doing. Iowans talked politics if the foreigners insisted, but they said hog prices and farm foreclosures were more important than caucuses.

The stock market was beginning to crash, but the town, like the country, was not quite taking it in yet. At the writers' conference nobody mentioned it at all.

Every autumn, the writers come to Iowa City from all over the world. They

ON MY MIND

spend four months doing what writers do — talking and also writing. They get a taste of America, and often after they go home they long to see Iowa again.

At home, they all answer the same questions from friends who do not write: What is Iowa? Why Iowa? People who write for a living know exactly why they fly in Iowa City. For American writers, the University of Iowa is the home of the writers' workshops, where American novelists, poets and playwrights have written, learned, taught and honed for decades.

For 20 years Iowa City has also been a familiar name to writers outside the United States because of the International Writers Program, something unique in the universe of the word. This is the only place in the world where writers of different backgrounds, politics, languages and inspirations come together regularly to work and live.

It is a time for writing, not a little United Nations. But when writers do not write they mostly talk and sometimes it does happen that a Czech is able to explain himself to an African, or an Argentine to a Bulgarian. With luck they both come away with something in writing about someday, which for any writer prevents an encounter from being a total loss.

Sometimes writers from the same country have a chance to meet each other and talk in a way they cannot at home, through fear or timidity or just

The News Came From Texas

THE rescue of 18-month-old Jessica McClure from an abandoned well near her Texas home provided the kind of story that touches the heart of a nation. A little girl in danger. Worried parents. Selfless volunteers, racing against time. Finally, success. It was front-page news, and properly so. It wasn't just the drama that made the story interesting. People genuinely care about their fellow human beings, a fact that is demonstrated in countless ways every day. As for Jessica, who may never again have to face as severe a test of her patience and courage, she showed herself to be one plucky young lady.

—The Omaha (Nebraska) World-Herald.

lack of time and contact. Some writers work on a book, some file away notes, some simply busy themselves being depressed at not writing.

This is an extremely important part of being a writer, as is annoyance at those writers who are actually writing. Writers discover that this is as true in Iowa City as in Beijing or Bogota, and the mutuality of guilt and irritability about colleagues tends to unite them.

This time there was a 20th anniversary homecoming of the foreign writers. They told each other what prizes they had won and what idiot publishers they had stumbled across since last they met. Most said something about what Iowa was to them.

A Mexican writer said it was where he saw his children, incredibly, skating on a lake. An Argentine said it was where he learned to feed raccoons. A Greek poet said that for her it was a dream of paradise and that dreams end.

A Palestinian feminist said it was where she discovered that American women had a way to go, too. An Israeli reported that it was where he arbitrated a dispute over Transylvania between a Romanian and a Hungarian. For a Czech it was where you did not have to be afraid of foreigners. A Polish writer who could not go home said that for her it was the sweet rose of freedom.

Writers from China talked about freedom to write and said they yearned for it. In Iowa City, the foreigners are not embarrassed to talk of roses, or freedom.

And for every writer, including those acerbic by temperament and professional inclination, Iowa City meant the American poet Paul Engle and the small intense bounce of energy and determination from China, his wife, the writer Hualing Nieh Engle. She suggested 20 years ago that Mr. Engle, who had helped shape the workshops for Americans, expand the idea into an international program. He said she was crazy.

So they set to raising money — from the university, from friends, corporations and government. The U.S. Information Agency puts up most of the money. The USIA propagandizes for the United States. It hopes that the writers will leave Iowa knowing something about the country and maybe liking it. The writers do not regard this as a particularly horrifying goal.

The Engles will step out of leading the program this year, but for a long time, for writers everywhere, Iowa and Engle will be the same word.

It was a fine conference, full of excellent talk, warm memories and considerable hope for how the world was going.

On Sunday, at a hotel where some of the visitors stayed, a man from South America said he had seen something about the market in the papers. He said he did not really understand what had happened and what it might mean.

—The New York Times.



By BAS in Tocromos (Athens). C&W Syndicate.

When Television Has a Country's Story

By Tom Shales

WASHINGTON — Iran had attacked a U.S. oil tanker, the Dow Jones was plummeting and baseball's World Series was under way. It was a big news week in America, all right. But in a way there was only one story. A little girl had fallen down a well.

Push the world leaders off Page 1, bury the speech by Carl Candidate, never mind about a possible U.S.-Soviet summit meeting. All that can wait, and should, because when a little girl falls down a well, we have to keep posted.

We knew her name soon enough: Jessica McClure. A child of 18 months, she was playing in a backyard near an abandoned Texas well on Wednesday, Oct. 14, when she somehow slipped through a tiny hole and fell to a cavity 22 feet (7 meters) below. On CBS Evening News, Dan Rather held up a piece of pipe like the kind through which she had disappeared. In show us just how narrow it was.

At a moment like this, when a little girl

falls down a well, America becomes one big national neighborhood. With television keeping us apprised of every new advance, and then each setback, in the rescue mission, we felt as if Jessica were a child from just down the block. Or missing from her room right upstairs.

This was one of those strange, troubling, exhilarating events that unites and

MEANWHILE

equalizes everybody. No matter who you were or where you were, you waited for the news that the little girl was safe.

Lucky viewers who were watching television Friday night saw Jessica come up, like Alice out of the rabbit hole, alive and well on live television. All three networks interrupted programming. Of course. A little girl had fallen down a well! It was a

time to be grateful not only for television but for the traditional three networks. Home Box Office didn't interrupt its movie for Jessica's rescue. Nor did Showtime. If you were watching a canned cable channel, you were not plugged in. You were not hearing the heartbeat.

There have been similar stories in the electronic age. In April 1948, a 3-year-old named Kathy Fiscus fell into an abandoned well near San Marino, California. For three days, America was glued in its radio sets as details of rescue operations were broadcast live.

That story was not to end happily. Kathy Fiscus died. All those who had waited and hoped joined in sorrow for a child they had never met. Woody Allen has recreated the incident in his film "Radio Days," a nostalgic celebration of radio's capacity to link and to inspire.

Mr. Allen thinks of television as an unworthy descendant of radio, but in fact the Kathy Fiscus incident was part of early television history as well. KTLA in Los Angeles aired live reports on Kathy's fate for the small number of television set owners around Los Angeles at the time. Susan Chambers, the station's reporter at the scene, was interviewed about the traumatic ordeal for "KTLA at 40," a marvelous anniversary documentary seen earlier this year. It was "the first time," said Mr. Chambers, that a viewing audience could "literally live through an event" as it unfolded.

We take this ability for granted now. Or at least we do until something like the Jessica McClure story comes along. Sitting there before the set, hoping against hope, wishing the camera could get in even closer, nobody worried about invasions of privacy or abuses by the press or any of those other big issues.

Most of the coverage that followed this electrifying moment only tended to cheapen it. Footage of the girl's mother thanking people everywhere for the concern they had shown was moving, yes, but soon the politicians moved in with their calculated rhetoric, and who needs that?

It is likely the media will keep in touch with Jessica McClure for the rest of her life. In 20 years there will be feature stories as she enters college or takes a husband or wins a Nobel Prize, and flashbacks to her big splash in 1987.

What we will remember is the gladdening moment that climaxed the anguished vigil. For two days, she was our kid and we were her family, and Midland, Texas, was a world capital. All eyes were on it, and on her. We worry that television often appeals to the worst in us, but every now and then it triumphantly speaks to the best.

—Washington Post Writers Group.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Judge Bork: Gauntlets Flung Down Left and Right

The mind boggles at how people will turn things around in suit their ends. I refer in Professor Arthur Berney's letter, "In the Light of History, Bork Casts a Revisionist Shadow" (Oct. 7).

The American form of government is, or was intended to be, all about essential liberty, with its citizens to be as free as possible from the dictates of the distant central government. The Constitution is a limitation on the federal government. It is not an imposition of the federal government. When people talk about "rights accorded by the Constitution,"

they are talking, and buying into, a fallacy—a fallacy abetted by those who want a strong central government, thinking that they can get it to do their bidding.

The attitude that the federal government is the repository and dispenser of certain rights may have vote-catching appeal, but it makes for erroneous constitutional doctrine and law. There was a turnaround in the emphasis somewhere along the line, which must have made Madison turn around in his grave.

We Americans have been living under a liberal lie for a long time, and especial-

Anti-Bigotry in Austria

As an Austrian with Jewish family ties, I must take strong exception to the disinformation contained in the report by Henry Kamm about Ambassador Ronald S. Lauder ("The Short, Unhappy Tenure of an Envoy in Vienna," Oct. 10).

The assertion attributed to Mr. Lauder that Austrians who dissociate themselves from anti-Semitism would not dare to say so in public is belied by almost daily statements by politicians and other public figures. It has become something like a ritual to condemn anti-Semitism in public on every conceivable occasion.

Contrary to Mr. Lauder's implication, the tasteless and stupid letter from the deputy mayor of Linz, Carl Hödl, to Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, evoked strong reactions from politicians of both major parties.

CHRISTOPH SCHREUER, Salzburg.

The letter from Carl Hödl to Edgar Bronfman should be placed in its proper perspective. First, it was meant to be a reply, however offensive, to Mr. Bronfman's remark, made publicly in Bud-

apest, that Kurt Waldheim had been a cog in the Nazi death machine. The allegations that Mr. Waldheim took part in war crimes have never been substantiated.

Second, Mr. Hödl's outrageously false analogy between Mr. Waldheim and Christ did in fact unleash a storm of protest here, with highly visible billboards (funded by a number of private contributors) demanding the deputy mayor's resignation. Eventually Mr. Hödl was forced to resign.

MATTHEW H. HEITMAN, Vienna.

I have to correct my friend, Ambassador Ron Lauder, whose service in Austria in a difficult time I do acknowledge. He is certainly wrong when he says that no Austrian would publicly dissociate himself from anti-Semitic statements. Thousands have done so, although, as in every country, anti-Semitism does exist. The large majority of Austrians oppose it, finding it an inhuman, ugly, deplorable and totally unacceptable phenomenon. So do I, and in public.

ANDREAS KHOL, Member of Parliament, Vienna.

Judge Bork's nomination "wanted to thwart the desire of the American people" for jurists who will bring criminals in justice. Which criminals does the president have in mind? Those who believe that a modicum of privacy is a right implicitly and by usage granted by the courts and the Constitution; or perhaps the more than 100 Reagan associates who have been under investigation or indictment for activities under Mr. Reagan's leadership, or those responsible for the lawlessness of the Iran-contra affair?

Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge Bork, whatever his merits or demerits, threw down a gauntlet that the Senate Judiciary Committee had the courage to pick up and examine. For Mr. Reagan now to tell the American people to "resist politicization of our court system," when that has been his avowed aim, underscores Mr. Michener's perceptions. It reveals the president's contempt for the Judiciary Committee, for the Constitution, for the Congress and ultimately for the intelligence of the American people.

STEVEN BACH, Munich.

In "Bork Stands Up His Lynch Mob" (Oct. 12), William Safire asks: "Should the criteria for judges continue to be individual merit and personal qualification, or a new standard of 'ideological balance' on the courts to which they are appointed?" This being the issue, Mr. Safire should have questioned the wisdom of the administration that introduced Judge Bork's nomination as one that would continue the Reagan philosophy for years in come. The "lynch mob" was just responding to the efforts of the administration to use the nomination as a political tool. In the process much injustice has been done to Judge Bork, who is acknowledged as a highly capable jurist.

M.D. SHANKAR, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Earlier this year you published an opinion column by James A. Michener entitled "Last Ditch Remedies for an Ugly American Decade" (Jan. 7). An article which was all too prescient. Mr. Michener wrote of "a kind of general know-nothingness in which evading critical problems is a substitute for grappling with them, in which damage-controlling an error is better than avoiding it, in which sitting tall in the saddle is preferred to riding forward, and in which, amid the verbiage, certain essential freedoms and equalities of national life are diminished and eroded."

On Oct. 5 you reported that Mr. Reagan said that "liberal" opponents of

Swissair Business Class:
try it instead
of your patience.

It certainly takes the edge off business trips when you can reserve your favourite seat as well as your hotel room right when you book your flight. Not to mention checking-in at a special counter — with a full 30-kilo luggage allowance on many routes — and the convenience of our Business Class lounges at more and more airports. And it's very pleasant to take your place among fellow business people in the Business Class section of our aircraft, stretching out and enjoying all the amenities of Swissair service. Which, in total, means you can concentrate on your own business instead of ours.



SCIENCE

Russians Planning Powerful Particle Accelerator

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

SOVIET physicists have decided to build the most powerful particle accelerator of its kind, a straight-line facility 20 kilometers or about 12.4 miles long. Its length could eventually be doubled.

The device will produce head-on collisions between electrons, which carry a negative electric charge, and positrons, their positively charged counterparts. Unlike the atom-smashers of an earlier era, which were designed to break atoms into their constituents, colliders create fireballs of energy from which a variety of exotic, short-lived particles materialize.

physicists hope to piece together a theory for the composition of matter and its behavior during evolution of the universe.

The longest such machine now operating is the two-mile Stanford Linear Accelerator in Palo Alto, California. A 17-mile circular machine is being built at CERN, the European research center near Geneva.

Because of energy losses inherent in circular machines, however, the CERN collider will at best achieve only 100 billion electron volts — a tenth of the energy envisioned for the Soviet linear device.

While energies in the Stanford machine and other electron-positron colliders are less, by using beams of particles that presumably have no internal structure they lend themselves to experiments not possible with particles of complex composition, such as protons.

Dr. Burton Richter, director of the Stanford project, said experiments with the Stanford machine may begin next spring.

He said it had been redesigned to accelerate electrons and positrons to energies exceeding 20 billion electron volts along a straight, two-mile track. The electron and positron beams are then guided around opposite sides of a loop to collide.

He said this looping of the beams would

not be feasible at the trillion-electron-volt energies envisioned by the Russians. According to the initial design, half of their 20-kilometer machine will accelerate electrons toward the midpoint to meet positrons accelerated in the opposite direction by the machine's other half.

Dr. Richter said Soviet scientists have told him that the machine is to be assigned high priority in the next five-year plan, beginning in 1991. A final decision, however, must await design tests at the Institute for Nuclear Physics in Novosibirsk, using a 10-meter (32.8-foot) experimental segment of the design.

The machine's very high energy depends not only on its length but on the rate of acceleration, which may reach 100 million

volts per meter, 20 times the rate in the Stanford machine. This is a major technological challenge and opinions differ as to whether Soviet technology is yet at a sufficient level to meet it.

Eventually, however, the Stanford laboratory hopes to achieve comparable rates of acceleration, Dr. Richter said.

The new Soviet machine is to be at Protvino, near the research center operated by the Institute of High Energy Physics at Serpukhov, 80 miles south of Moscow. There a circular machine under construction is designed to accelerate protons to 3 trillion electron volts. Long-term plans call for a second proton beam circling in the opposite direction to achieve very high energy collisions.

IN BRIEF

Genetic Screening Test Developed

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Scientists have developed a simpler, quicker and less expensive way to test for a variety of inherited diseases. The new blood test should make such diagnosis easier, especially in developing countries where existing tests are rarely available.

"It will make these kinds of diagnoses much more readily available," said Dr. Jane Gitschier, an assistant professor of medicine at the University of California in San Francisco. Current tests take up to a week to produce results and can cost up to \$1,000. The new test can yield results in as little as three hours and could cost about a third as much, Dr. Gitschier said.

Like current tests, the new test would be used primarily to test parents who think they may be carrying an inherited disease they could pass on to their children, and to test fetuses to see if they have inherited a disease. Unlike the current test, the new technique does not require the use of radioactive substances, making it simpler and easier to perform.

Heart Disease Linked to Indian Staple

NEW HYDE PARK, New York (UPI) — Ghee, the clarified butter product that forms the base of curries and other Indian dishes, may help trigger heart disease in regular consumers, a New York scientist suggests.

Dr. Marc S. Jacobson, a staff pediatrician at Schneider Children's Hospital in New Hyde Park, said that ghee contains cholesterol oxides, products formed when cholesterol-containing foods are processed and stored. Cholesterol oxides are capable of causing clogged arteries.

Dr. Jacobson wrote in The Lancet, the British medical journal, that he investigated the substance after discovering groups of immigrants to London and the West Indies from India had higher than usual rates of atherosclerosis and death from the condition. Clarified butter is made by melting butter, allowing solids to separate and sink and skimming off the foam.

Earth's Temperature and Solar Flares

BOULDER, Colorado (NYT) — Ever since it was discovered that sunspots and flares on the sun's surface come and go in predictable cycles of about 11 years, scientists have searched for a link to the sun-driven processes of earthly weather.

Now they have found one — a peculiar but unmistakable connection between solar activity and winter weather, according to two atmospheric scientists, Karin Labitzke of Freie Universität in Berlin and Harry van Loon of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder. Temperatures in the stratosphere and also at the ground seem to depend on the solar cycle.

The effects were hard to find, the researchers said, because they also depend on a second cycle, a reversal of the prevailing wind direction in the stratosphere near the equator roughly every other year. In years when these winds blow from the west, fewer sunspots mean lower temperatures; when they blow from the east, the effect is reversed. The scientists hope the findings will shed light on the tricky dynamics of solar radiation.

Chernobyl Fallout Study in Black Sea

NEW YORK (UPI) — Radioactive fallout from Chernobyl has provided an unexpected benefit for science — the opportunity to uncover the mysteries of the Black Sea.

An international team of oceanographers is tracking the fallout as it settles into the marine system of the 160,000 square-mile (413,000 square-kilometer) body of water, sandwiched between Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and the Soviet Union.

"The Black Sea is unique and very little is known about it," said Kenneth O. Buesseler, a chemist at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. Mr. Buesseler said radioactive isotopes from the fallout, which also landed in rivers feeding the Black Sea, act like markers indicating water flow and chemical processes within the marine system.

Erosion Threatens U.S. Lighthouse

ATLANTA (AP) — The 208-foot- (63-meter) tall Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the tallest brick lighthouse in the United States, should be moved back from the encroaching Atlantic Ocean, the National Academy of Sciences has recommended.

The lighthouse is threatened with destruction due to coastal erosion. When built in 1870 the lighthouse was about 1,500 feet from the water's edge. By 1930, shoreline erosion had cut the setback to about 100 feet. Today, the lighthouse is 160 feet from the water, due mostly to temporary shoreline protection measures.

The report said the main drawback to moving the lighthouse is that the new site is likely to destroy some of the natural coastal forest. Relocating the lighthouse would cost about \$4.5 million.

Breast Cancer: Precise Prognosis

By Gina Kolara
New York Times Service

Using new techniques of molecular biology, medical scientists are starting to develop ways of determining the prognoses of women with breast cancer. As a result, experts say, the process of deciding how to treat breast cancer patients is rapidly changing from an art to a precise science.

The new methods will not help the 5 percent of breast cancer patients, including Nancy Reagan, whose cancer has not yet spread even within the breast. But the methods may affect the estimated 50 percent of patients whose cancer is more advanced but has not spread so far that chemotherapy or hormonal therapy is clearly indicated.

The powerful tools of molecular biology are helping specialists determine how quickly tumors are growing and whether the tumor cells contain genetic material that makes them more resistant to treat-

ment. In particular, they are using a technique called flow cytometry to look at the amount of DNA in cells and determine whether the cells are dividing rapidly. And they are looking for extra copies of certain genes that can be indicative of a cancer that will spread.

The new methods offer at least the promise of making a difference in breast cancer treatment and survival, experts say. "The hope is that they will offer a more precise way of choosing treatment," said Dr. Robert Wittes of the National Cancer Institute.

In addition, Dr. Wittes said, the sophisticated molecular methods may give insight into the biology of breast cancer and may lead to new kinds of treatment.

The new methods are expected to help women whose cancer has spread within the breast but not to the underarm lymph nodes. These women normally do not receive chemotherapy after their tumors have been surgically removed be-

cause the vast majority of them do well without it. But about 20 percent to 30 percent of these women will have a recurrence of cancer, according to Dr. Dennis Slamon of the University of California in Los Angeles.

The most likely reason for the reappearance of cancer in these women was that by the time the breast lump was found, the cancer had already spread throughout the women's bodies, even though it was not detected in their lymph nodes.

Experts suspect that many of these women could avoid recurrences if they were treated with chemotherapy. "There is a major need to identify patients who won't do well without chemotherapy," said Dr. Marc Lippman of the National Cancer Institute.

The small tumor that was found in Mrs. Reagan, who underwent a mastectomy Saturday, was confined to a duct in the breast. In cases like Mrs. Reagan's, the tumors are so small that the cancer

has not reached the fatty tissue of the breast, Dr. Lippman said. As a result it is highly unlikely that these tumors could have spread elsewhere in the body. Such cancers, Dr. Lippman said, should be completely cured with surgery alone or combined with radiation therapy.

The new tools are still experimental and somewhat controversial. Although many researchers who specialize in breast cancer are enthusiastically using the methods, the techniques are not in general use.

Breast cancer, the second leading cause of death among American women, will strike one in 11 women. Until recently, cancer specialists relied mainly on lymph nodes to guide them in deciding on treatment. And lymph nodes are still a powerful predictor.

The more lymph nodes that have cancer cells in them, the worse the prognosis. A woman with no sign of cancer in her lymph nodes has a 75 percent chance of dying of



Nancy Reagan on her way to breast cancer surgery.

something else before the cancer recurs, Dr. Lippman said. But a woman with cancer in just three of the 20 to 30 lymph nodes has a 75 percent chance of dying of cancer, he added.

Most doctors treat women who have cancer cells in their lymph nodes with chemotherapy or the estrogen-blocking hormone tamoxifen or some other hormonal therapy instead of or in addition to chemotherapy.

Dr. Kent Osborne of the University of Texas Health Sciences Center in San Antonio, Texas, said he and others are using flow cytometry to get an idea of the amount of DNA in cancer cells and to learn whether the cells are dividing rapidly. With flow cytometry, an instrument can determine whether the amount of DNA in cancer cells is the same as that in normal cells, Dr. Osborne said.

When cancer cells have a normal amount of DNA in them, the cells "tend to be slower-growing, more indolent," Dr. Osborne said. Cells of fast-growing tumors have up to three to four times the normal amount of DNA, and women with such tumors have worse prognoses than those whose tumors grow more slowly.

There are a handful of researchers who are finding that extra copies of oncogenes, a form of genes that cancer researchers suspect may have something to do

with spreading cancer, tend to be present in women whose prognoses are poor. Dr. Lippman and others speculate that if this gene is biologically important to the spread of cancers it may be possible to block it.

Although many breast cancer researchers are intrigued by the new molecular methods, not everyone is ready to use them. The conservative approach to women with no cancer cells in their lymph nodes is to avoid chemotherapy, Dr. Lippman said.

Dr. Osborne said crucial studies remain to be completed. With the molecular methods, "we are pretty confident that we can better identify women with worse prognoses," he said. "But we are not sure that treatment will improve their risk."

Dr. Osborne and specialists at other medical centers are trying to answer this question with a scientific study. Women with no cancer in their lymph nodes, but who are thought to have had prognoses based on other tests, are offered the opportunity to participate. If they agree, they are randomly assigned to either chemotherapy following their cancer surgery or to no treatment other than removal of the tumor.

Dr. Lippman speculated that not only will the new tests prove important for breast cancer but that similar tests might be used to decide treatments for other cancers, including colon cancer.

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REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS

PRESIDENT

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Save the Children Federation, Inc. of Westport, Connecticut, invites applications and nominations for President. This vacancy is created by the resignation of Mr. David L. Guyer and his appointment as President Emeritus.

Founded in 1932 Save the Children is a private voluntary organization conducting community development and relief programs in the United States and in more than 40 other countries around the world. Funded by voluntary contributions from private citizens, corporations and Government agencies, Save the Children is a non-sectarian organization committed to improving the quality of life of children and their families through community development.

The successful candidate for President must have a broad knowledge of community development, the Private Voluntary Organization community, and be familiar with diverse societies and cultures. The candidate must have the requisite skills to provide creative leadership and also financially and administratively manage a complex agency. The individual must also represent the Agency to a wide constituency of donors and volunteers. While experience in related areas is desirable, it is not necessary.

The successful candidate must be willing to relocate to the Westport, Connecticut area.

Applicants should submit a current resume, a statement of interest and the names and addresses of 5 references.

Applicants are encouraged to submit other supporting documents, if they wish.

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Reply to: **Presidential Search Committee**
SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.
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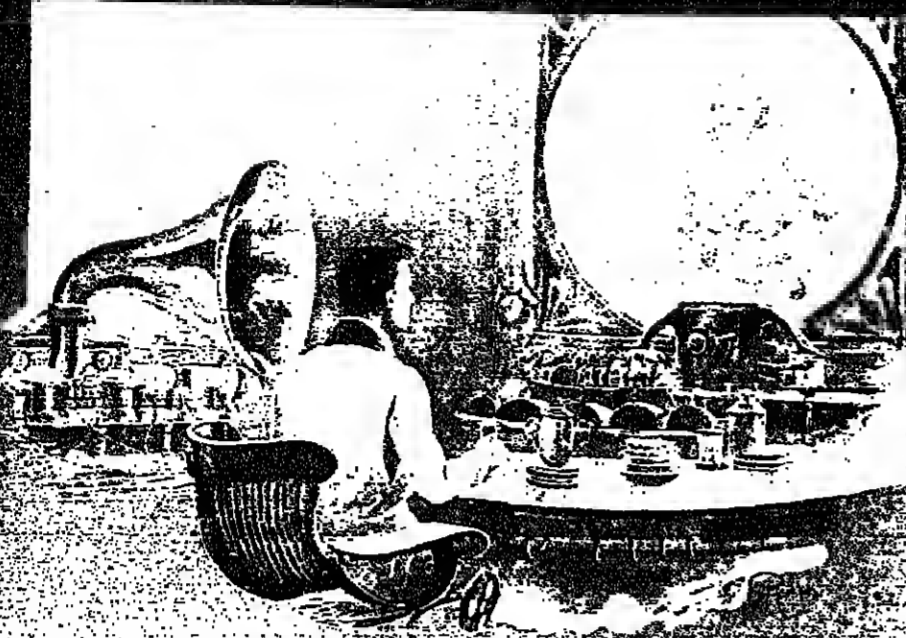
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FRENCH TELECOM



Jules Verne imagined a world without distance, a utopian future where videophones would be in conversation—image and all—directly into the home. In France today, a videophone has left the realm of science fiction. French Telecom has been the first to offer a video-telephony service.

DIRECT LINE TO THE FUTURE

THE countdown has begun. With Europe pledged to deregulate, state monopolies find their frontiers disappearing and the competition on their doorstep, all in pursuit of a uniquely lucrative market of some 320 million consumers. If the much-touted 1992 launch of a unified market goes according to plan—and are still some doubting Thomases—the European telecommunications industry might end up looking more like the American one, with each national telecom group resembling a regional Bell company. In this battle of the giants for a share of world telecommunications markets, French Telecom has developed a new global strategy.

"We welcome the excitement and stimulation of potential new competitors and we intend to vigorously pursue new services," Marcel Roulet, the recently named head of the company, told an audience in Washington, D.C. this June. He served notice that from now on, French Telecom will become "more commercial and more market oriented." Rates will be reduced and alliances sought. "We will spare no expense to offer our customers the highest quality service available in France or anywhere in the world."

These are not just empty words. Last year the telecommunications giant had sales of \$15 billion, representing an increase of 7 percent over 1989's figure, and a net income of \$1 billion. Its 163,000 employees have a high productivity rate, with fewer than seven persons per 1,000 lines in service. France is now the country with the most digitized phone network in the world—over 50 percent compared to 15 percent in Sweden, 9 percent for the United States and 2 percent for Japan and Great Britain.

State monopolies are not renowned for their dynamism, but this is a bureaucracy with a difference. The corridors of power are peopled with a brilliant and elite group of engineers and specialists, many from Polytechnique, one of France's most prestigious colleges. For many years, there was an overload of brainpower and a certain lack of pragmatism. Lavish investment and high research budgets were coupled with a neglect of sales and marketing. Now all this has changed. The aggressive marketing stance of the company's principal officer comes at the right time and gets full support from his boss, the Minister of the PTT, Gérard Longuet, a champion of free-market economic policies. When he first arrived in office last year, Mr. Longuet made no secret of his desire to see the Direction Générale des Télécom (DGT) privatized in line with the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Some back-pedaling has been necessary, but the Minister says a law guaranteeing competition and ensuring a gradual breakup of the monopoly will certainly be passed in the not-so-distant future.

The choice last December of Mr. Roulet, a high-ranking veteran communications engineer, is symptomatic of the changes taking place in French thinking. Traditionally, the position goes to a specialist in technology. Mr. Roulet is from the finance and management side. He made his way on scholarships through Polytechnique and is proud of being a farmer's son.

The key man for international, Jean Grenier, also came up through the ranks. He took over his new job in July.

Both men are keenly aware of the problems confronting the industry today. They cite one dramatic example of what can happen in the new climate. Shortly after British Telecom was priva-

tized, it placed lines from France to the United States and set up Trans-Atlantic rivalry, brought rates tumbling down and it became cheaper for businesses in Paris to call the U.S. via London. At one point, 20 out of 23 Japanese multinationals in Paris were using the London route, before the French realized what was happening.

"We had no choice but to fall in line with British rates," Mr. Roulet said, "but this shows how the rate structures are breaking down." The temptation, he says, is to act "like a ci-devil being steamed, putting up imaginary Maginot lines everywhere." Instead, his strategy will consist of "one-third defense and two-thirds attack."

As to French Telecom's place in a pan-European market, Messrs. Roulet and Grenier are optimistic yet realistic. "We see no prospect except as part of the larger community of free trading partners," Mr. Roulet says, and adds that he hopes "inevitable differences will be ironed out in a pragmatic way." On the home front, he notes the need for more freedom and flexibility in order to be truly efficient in both national and international activities. This means a painful reorganization which could include staff reduction plans. Yet the price must be paid if France is to sell her hard-won telecommunications expertise in a highly competitive world.

Looking back just a few years, it is difficult to credit just how far France has come and how fast. In 1970—the French admit it freely—their telephone service was one of the worst in Europe. Public suspicion of the phone had scarcely evolved since Collette wrote: "The telephone is useful only to important businessmen and women with something to hide."

As Mr. Grenier observes, this backwardness had certain advantages when the time came to change. Because telephone lines were so limited, modernization could be radical. And radical it was.



Close to three million homes are now equipped with a lightweight brown and beige box, supplied free by French Telecom.

The Minitel not only serves as a complete electronic phone book covering all of France but also supplies over 6,000 shopping, banking and other electronic value-added services (VAN) whose number increases weekly. Traffic has quadrupled in one year with 308 million calls per month. The VAN service is a lucrative one; the user pays 1 franc per minute and French Telecom keeps 37.5 percent.

In the field of electronic mail, the Atlas 400 service, which conforms to the CCITT X400 standard, opened this year. It allows the exchange of messages and the interconnection of private electronic mail systems on the public network. There are also 60,000 fax machines in use and traffic is increasing at the rate of 100 percent a year.

Satellites, Minitels, ISDN, cables and more—all this means France Telecom International (FTI), as the company is called outside France, has a lot going for it. Now it is gearing up for a major marketing, sales and public relations effort abroad. Predictions are that the world market for telecommunications will triple in the course of the next 20 years. The French note a growing demand from large customers for high-quality custom-made telecommunications services on an international or on a pan-European basis. So a major thrust of the new strategy will be aimed at strengthening ties with multinationals, banks, insurance and tourism.

"Our expertise in high-speed digital services means we can offer custom-made solutions to suit the needs of these clients around the globe," says Mr. Grenier. He stresses that FTI is preparing to offer commercial contracts, with long-term guarantees of quality and service, payable in dollars. Moreover, staff increases will ensure complete service facilities out of New York or elsewhere if necessary. FTI's existing offices will play an important role. The New York address is now 10 years old. Other offices have since been opened in Singapore, Jakarta, Caracas, Tokyo, Peking and London. Bonn will follow at the end of the year.

The new regime under Messrs. Roulet and Grenier also intends to work up a strategy of joint ventures and alliances. "Clients don't want to order a piece of a network from one supplier and the next piece from another," says Mr. Grenier. He points out that with its offices around the world, FTI is able to coordinate and negotiate with its friendly rivals, ATT and MCI from the United States, British Telecom, NTT from Japan, and others. They will also work to assure the interconnection of the ISDN networks in France with other countries' networks as soon as possible.

No discussion of international telecommunications is possible these days without a long hard look at D-Day. This no longer means 1944 but 1992, when Europe is pledged to establish her free internal market.

A green paper on telecommunications was published by the European Commission in June to prod certain reluctant countries into action. French Telecom certainly needs no prodding. Their only worry is to ensure that the government also keeps up its avowed enthusiasm for deregulation.

The potential of a unified European market where common standards reign goes without question. One flagrant example of the old regime's (Continued on Page IV)

three services were baptized Transfix, Transcom, and Transdyn. France will be able to phase in an enhanced ISDN program on a limited geographical basis in 1988 and on a nationwide basis by 1990. But the videophone is not promised until the year 2000.

The Telecom 1 satellites also give France the distinction of being the only European country with a national telecommunications satellite. As a result, France is now the world's largest supplier of satellite communications equipment. Recently the French successfully bid for a contract to distribute TV programs and video between Washington and American diplomatic posts for the United States Information Agency.

Seventy-two million calls per month are made on Transpac, which has become the largest packet-switched data network in the world. It is connected to 58 countries. This is a public network accessible from all points in the national territory, with the number of direct customer connections totaling 42,000 at the end of 1986. Traffic averages 1,500 billion characters per month.

And with great fanfare, France launched a Marseille to Corsica optical fiber cable in July, the first link in a new Mediterranean cable system eventually connecting up with Sardinia and Sicily. Preparations are also going ahead for France's contribution to the upcoming trans-Atlantic TAT 8 and 9 international cable. France now ranks number 2 in the world for undersea telecommunications systems.

And last but not least, France has become the first nation in the world addicted to tapping on its portable videotex terminals, the famous Minitel.

Today this nation of phone phobes has the best phone service in the world, although use of the telephone actually declined last year. In 1971 there were 5 million main telephone lines. Today there are 24 million. At the end of 1986, 22,500 miles of fiber optics connected the central offices.

The Telecom 1 telecommunications satellites which shot into orbit in 1984 on the French-inspired rocket, Ariane, made possible switched services at 64 Kbps. One year ago (1986), the first all-digital end-to-end ISDN (integrated services digital network) began operation. Based on the concept of combining voice, data and image, the

Telecom 87

THE promise of the new communications age has attracted 40 exhibiting countries and 50,000 visitors daily to Geneva for Telecom 87 (October 20-27). Today, October 22, is French National Day and the crowds will be converging on what is by far the exhibition's largest stand for a glance at the state-of-the-art as seen by France Telecom International (FTI) and 90 French companies. The FTI logo is being shown for the first time, in Geneva.



Marcel Roulet, Director-General of French Telecom.

The Minitel Phenomenon

From Innovation to Industry

In the beginning, few people thought it was possible but nearly three million Minitel enthusiasts have since convinced even the most skeptical. Subscribers daily spend an average of four minutes each on the combination telephone-keyboard-screen. Time enough to find a few dozen phone numbers, read their horoscope and possibly even browse through a newspaper. A fraction of the time that would otherwise be wasted thumbing through a phone book.

"They made the mistake of imagining that it would somehow replace existing services; instead they discovered it could provide new ones," explains Jean-Paul Maury, the director of the Teletel program.

Videotex services were the catalyst that combined computers, broadcasting and telecommunications. When studies first began in 1973, the aim was to use a telephone to interrogate a computer and then show the results on a TV screen. Research in Rennes led to the Antiope project — now known as Teletext — that started service in 1978. With only the weather forecast and stock market report, it was a mainstream idea, rather like Prestel in Britain.

Teletel marked a change of direction. The new starting points were a service that everyone could use immediately and custom-built terminals. "The aim was to show that it could be done, to demonstrate to the industry that it was feasible and would be accepted by large numbers of people," says Mr. Maury.

Early experiments in the Paris suburb of Vélizy used 3,500 terminals, of which the majority were modified TVs that connected to the network via a decoder. But, given the choice, people preferred a proper terminal. For the next series of trials in Rennes, 4,000 Minitels were installed.

Among the Minitel's many advantages were its size and simplicity. Small enough for the home, neat enough for the office, the only terminal flipped open to reveal an alphanumeric keyboard and screen. Careful thought had gone into the design. It was essentially uncomplicated, ideal for mass production. By saving the expense of updating and distributing printed directories, reducing the need for switchboard enquiries and gambling on massive economies of scale, French Telecom could afford to give away Minitels for free. The French phone book — for all 24 departments — ran to 160 volumes. But to find a number on their Minitel, all people needed to do was type in a name and location.

"Customers couldn't imagine it, we had to offer something concrete first, and after that the rest followed naturally," explains Mr. Maury, who was responsible for the initial development of both the Minitel and electronic directory.

Technically, the system was neither expensive nor sophisticated. Commercially, the kiosk system combined a shopwindow and innovative billing system — customers paid nothing to look and the price of any purchase was added to their phone bill. With Transpac there was also immediate national coverage.

Transpac is a packet switching network. For the customer this means that all connections cost the same, regardless of distance. It is also an intelligent network, which meant that less intelligence needed to be built into the terminals. "Teletel used existing technology," he concludes, "it's the services that are special."

At last count there were 6,000 of them. The electronic directory is still the most popular, accounting for one call in six; even the neighboring Swiss operators regularly use it for directory enquiries. But since the system's commercial launch, Teletel has become a popular phenomenon.

Between 1984 and 1985 the amount of traffic on the network quadrupled. By 1986 it had trebled

again and this year it should rise by a further 70 percent.

To maintain this momentum, French Telecom has continued to install new Minitels at the rate of 100,000 per month. The million mark was passed in 1985, two million were connected by 1986 and over four million will be in use in 1988.

People use it for banking, to buy insurance or book a seat at the theater. Over sixty newspapers and publishing houses are listed in the directory. Local authorities provide official information pages on everything from tourism to social security. The classified ads carry details of jobs vacant, apartments to let and cars for sale. Children play games on it, students use it to look up their exam results and chatlines provide a welcome means of contact for the lonely, the shy and the housebound.

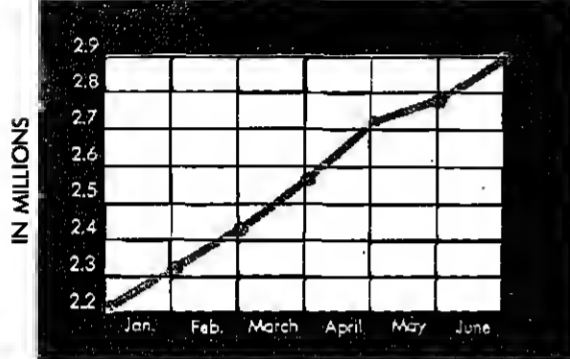
Teleshopping has also caught on, with customers using the Minitel to order deliveries from the local supermarket. For companies, a smart card automatically controls its own budget by remembering the details of each purchase. Over 50,000 card readers will be connected to Minitels in 1988.

Another, growing sector is the closed user group. These can only be joined by paying an annual subscription and tend to supply professional groups such as scientists, bankers and the media with specialist information. Small businesses can also use their Teletel mailbox to send telexes, and one of the latest services offers a direct link for electronic mail at the rate of only 1 franc per minute, irrespective of distance.

French Telecom estimates that it takes between three and four years to recoup the cost of a Minitel. Last year the system logged 37.5 million hours of connection time, excluding the 7 million hours spent on-line to the electronic directory. As a revenue earner, it brought in 575 million francs. A



The latest Minitel 10.



More Minitels in 1987.

A Bonanza for Business

further 822 million francs was paid out to the businesses that provided the services. Other countries have been far less fortunate. At the same time, there were only 90,000 subscribers to the British videotex system; a mere 52,000 in Germany.

As they struggle to catch up, the next wave is breaking. With ISDN and videodisc-based services, the new buzzword is supervideo. But Mr. Maury is less than impressed.

"Speed doesn't change the service and supervideo sounds a little complicated — it's hardly the same thing anymore. The definition of the service has always been its low cost and simplicity. After that, it's no longer videotex."

— Steven Bartlett

TELECOM 87 marks the eighth anniversary of Inetmatique, the French company that markets videotex expertise worldwide. As managing director Georges Nahon points out, Inetmatique is exporting an industry, not a product or standard. The French standard has been adopted in 10 countries and over 100,000 Minitels have been sold overseas. Inetmatique has also acted as a consultant in the U.S., Canada, South America, Australia, Africa and the Middle East. For further information, contact: Inetmatique, 98 Rue de Sèvres, 75007 Paris, or call (33) 1 43 06 16 36.

WHEN the Vélizy trial that was to launch the Minitel was being prepared in 1981, Edmond Chaboch was a 34-year-old engineer at the top French software firm Cap Gemini Sogefi. He participated in the development of the electronic directory, La Redoute's mail order catalogue and the home-banking service for CCF.

Deeply impressed by the experience, Chaboch quit his job. "I mortgaged my house and with one million francs and a staff of one, myself," he laughingly remembers, "I set up the first service company oriented exclusively to the new market."

His first product was a videotex guide. Today Energie Videotex offers over 40 residential and professional services including the national weather forecast, Larousse games, the Top 50 countdown, Europe 1's entertainment and news program, an index for librarians, and the electronic directory for French Telecom. Between them, they account for 1,800 hours of telephone traffic per day.

Like Chaboch, hundreds of other entrepreneurs have been quick to cash in on the Minitel phenomenon. By May 1987 some 1,500 companies were offering 5,700 services and six more were being authorized each day. About 10,000 private sector jobs directly related to the French videotex industry were created in 1986, up from 8,000 at the beginning of 1985.

Services on the Teletel 3 "Kiosk" receive payment through the intermediary of the telephone company. Last year they earned 822 million FF; in 1987 this figure should increase by 70 percent. Since more than half the services charge users directly, it is impossible to estimate the total turnover of all companies concerned. Some charge monthly or annual subscriptions, while fees for data banks can vary from 100 to more than 1,000 francs per hour. At the same time, toll free numbers are expanding the possibilities for many companies and a new rate structure is being introduced to encourage certain services at the expense of others.

Studies indicate that the business and industrial sectors will experience the greatest growth over the next few years. More than 50 banks already offer home-banking services and many have begun to use the terminals for in-house communication between branches. In addition, seven consumer

finance firms offer instant on-line credit approval at retail shops around the country. Cetelem, France's biggest consumer loan group, is connected to 10,000 retail shops and 70 percent of all its applications are now handled by Minitel.

The office supply and stationery chain, Brun-Passot, has introduced smart cards that can keep track of credit allowances by month, trimester or year. More radical applications include hooking the Minitel up to a videodisc system. Darty, a home-appliance retailer, has set up an experimental store with no products and no sales personnel. Customers stroll in, select a product on the terminal and watch a video or photo sequence presenting the model. Carreema, a hardware and furniture chain, uses a similar system.

Businesses are making increasing use of the Minitel for in-house applications such as internal directories, agendas, electronic mail and more. Technicians use it to check previous repair records, call up detailed descriptions, make primary diagnoses and establish invoices on the spot. Managers can control inventory, order products and check sales around the country.

The success of the videotex system has left few areas of the French economy untouched. Moreover, it has stimulated the growth of the French hardware and software industry.

A recent brochure lists 95 companies involved in the field; at the beginning of 1984 there were only 12. There are now 70,000 Minitel printers and about 40,000 Minitel emulation boards on the market. Other peripherals include smart-card readers, acoustic couplers, integrated answering and message forwarding attachments, magnetic price-code readers and professional keyboards. New products and new uses for the terminal are being developed constantly. The big data processing groups such as IBM, Olivetti and Siemens have all added Minitel-compatible equipment to their product lists. Yet the majority of companies were born with the Minitel and have grown with the industry's ever-growing needs.

Another area that has benefited from the burst of videotex activity is the software engineering and service industry. An avalanche of firms — 400 are listed in the current brochure — offer Minitel applications including software packages, turn-key systems, assistance in planning and consultancy services.

In just a few years, the Minitel has become big business and its growth shows no signs of slowing down. France promotes and encourages the industry without attempting to control a phenomenon that has gone way beyond everyone's wildest expectations. After all, the single most important beneficiary of the boom is French Telecom itself.

— Joyce Wolkman



Keeping business moving.

The International Connection

THERE'S more than one way to Teletel from outside France. The best is a Minitel, but for those that are unwilling to wait, a microcomputer is perfectly adequate. Adding an extra card and emulation software will turn it into an acceptable terminal.

From Australia, the Dares-P network leads straight into Teletel's computers. The number to remember is 0208075040390V6P. It also works for callers from Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal.

From Germany, it is better to use Infonet on 696664007, in Washington, the code is (301) 595-4760, in New York it is (212) 921-7877, in Los Angeles it is (213) 772-0000.

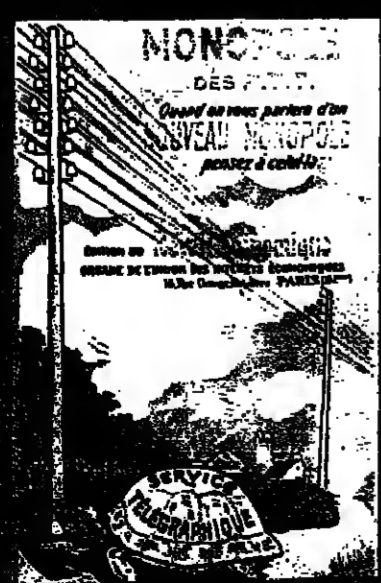
London's link is Interepac, on 438-8377. Dublin uses 353.21.397.702. The only problem seems to be in Italy, where the videotex craze has yet to catch on.



Even sports results in English.

IN LINE WITH THE TIMES

1837 New law places electric telegraph under national control.
1889 Separate telephone companies combined into government monopoly.



1960s The changing face of the telephone...



1970s As modern proceeds number of subscribers starts to climb.



1984 Transpac 1 launches the new ISDN computer network.



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Videophones

ISDN Switching to the New-Style Network

IMAGINE the possibilities of combining high-speed facsimile with a telephone call; or connecting a minicomputer and telephone together so that incoming calls automatically trigger information on the screen. That is the promise of ISDN.

The initials stand for the future — a time when data, sound, pictures and print will all be sent in the same way, and through the same network, to anywhere in the world. They also refer to the common set of standards that will make this possible.

Thanks to digitization — a common "language" for current and future services — the ideal is attainable. With digital integration, sight and sound can be combined in new ways, to provide new levels of service. Integrated digital networks will also be faster, better quality, more reliable and cheaper to operate. But, perhaps most important of all, they are the answer to the telecommunications industry's urgent need for a new common denominator.

As a universal communications network, ISDN builds on the basis of the most popular professional tool: the telephone. By so doing, it also takes into account the need for various types of data networks and other, fast-growing services such as videocommunications. A single international standard will simplify the situation by broadening the scope of existing services and increasing the range of terminal equipment that is available. This, in turn, will lead to lower prices — a direct business benefit that neither the PTTs nor their customers can afford to ignore.

The telephone network was originally designed



The latest terminals take advantage of ISDN's high-speed services.

to carry analog signals that transmit sound as a continuous current of energy. Data is different. It relies on digital signals to spell out every character of every word in much the same way as morse code.

With the advent of the transistor this gap between nineteenth and twentieth century technology began to close. As the microelectronics industry evolved, telephone exchanges rapidly developed from manual switchboards to electromechanical machines. In the 1970s, with digital switches and a system called time-division switching, they re-emerged as special-purpose computers.

They were still handling analog signals but, by sampling them 8,000 times a second and translating each result into an eight-bit code, these could be converted into digital form. Hence the magic figure of 64,000 bits per second.

Across the world, large international organizations were eagerly investing in all the paraphernalia modern technology could provide to feed their

insatiable appetites for information. From computers to satellites, with leased lines and their own digital exchanges, they created increasingly complex networks. As voice and data converged, the task of redefining telecommunications fell to the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) in Geneva.

When the organization was first set up in the heyday of telegraph traffic, international lines still stopped at the frontier and telegrams were passed across by hand. To deal with the equally complex problems of a new communications age, the CCITT outlined a set of internationally acceptable standards for ISDN.

To deliver ISDN over existing telephone lines, the CCITT proposed using a pair of communications channels for voice and/or data and a separate control channel to direct the signals to their chosen destination. Each communication channel would carry 64,000 bits of information (abbreviated to 64 kilobits) a second. The control channel would use a further 16 kilobits. And, underpinning the entire concept, ISDN would act as a universal gateway to the full range of existing services — from telephone to telex, facsimile, data communications and videotex.

In France, the first ISDN-type services were launched in March 1986. Transfix, Transcom and Transdyn provide direct or switched digital links, via landlines or satellite, for hundreds of private clients. In addition to high-speed data links, they have also provided valuable experience in developing new applications and equipment.

Meanwhile, work had already begun on adapting the public telephone network. "The French experience has been a series of firsts," explains Jérôme Rémy, head of ISDN. "Even before ISDN had a name, the DGT

and Alcatel believed in it enough to introduce the first digital switches."

Those switches — Alcatel E10s — gave French Telecom a head start when it came to introducing ISDN. With over a decade's experience to draw on, and well over 50 percent of its network already digitized, France will add the first commercial ISDN network, fastest interconnection and earliest national coverage to its list of credits. For local calls, the proportion of digital switches will rise from 50 percent in 1986 to 75 percent by 1990. For long-distance calls, during the same period, it will increase from 58 to 76 percent.

At the same time, signaling enhancements are being used to shorten the time it takes to set up calls, improve network efficiency and simplify the development of new services in line with the latest international standards — most notably the D protocol and CCITT No. 7. Finally, to ensure absolute accuracy, an atomic clock has been used to synchronize the network.

Commercial operation will start in December with a trial in Brittany connecting 500 subscribers, mainly small businesses and professionals. In autumn 1988 attention will switch to Paris, particularly the commercial center of La Defense, where the modern towerblocks house numerous multinational companies. By 1989, more major centers such as Lille, Lyon, Marseille and Rennes will be linked up.

In 1976, when the CCITT formally adopted the idea of ISDN, it seemed idealistic, even utopian. But in France, national coverage will soon be complete. Having installed the network, French Telecom will continue to develop new applications, customer services and subscriber equipment. In these areas, as in others, it seems destined to remain first among equals.

— Steven Bartlett

Tomorrow's Technology

IN France's national telecommunications laboratories (CNET) just outside Paris, the screen of the future is already taking shape. The slim, liquid crystal display uses 80,000 tiny transistors to project images onto its flat, 10-by-13 centimeter surface.



But one of the most exciting projects is asynchronous time-division multiplexing. It may sound complicated, but it could provide the most simple solution to the needs of broadband ISDN. Developed by CNET, the technique combines the simplicity of digital time-division with the flexibility of packet switching to synchronize video and sound.

Meanwhile, in Grenoble, scientists are also at work on a new generation of silicon chips for these high-speed, high-capacity telecommunication systems of tomorrow.

BROADBAND Pinning Down the Moving Picture

WITH their new generation of video communications networks the French are fast turning science fiction into science fact. In the Atlantic coast resort of Biarritz a futuristic fiber optic network shows the shape of things to come. The local butcher

laughs and jokes as he serves a customer with cooked meats and chicken. She nods approval, checks the price and rings off. For 1,500 subscribers the videophone has already arrived.

On the shores of the Mediterranean over 300 companies have settled in Sofia Antipolis, a modern technology and research park between Nice and Cannes. Underpinning the whole high-tech venture are over 250 kilometers of fiber optic cable in a high-speed computer network covering the 5,000 hectare site. What makes this network so

special is the sheer speed at which it carries vast quantities of information. In technical terms, it can transmit 140Mbs a second — nearly a thousand times as fast as narrowband ISDN.

Within sight of the Pyrenees, similar changes have already added a new dimension to the lives of 2,000 workers in the gas and petrochemical industry. The sprawling refinery in Lacq relies on declining reserves of natural gas. Anticipating the future, Elf-Aquitaine

has invested over 12 million francs in the latest video communications technology to educate and inform its employees.

In Brittany, the doctors at Rennes Hospital have called on the services of the CCETT to help them apply the latest advances in medical science. Their on-line database needed to include information from scanning and X-ray equipment, both of which deal in images rather than text. A page of text needs only 20 kilobits, the computer image composed by a scanner can require 2 Megabits. Today, thanks to a high-speed local area network, both can be consulted together.

Just off the Champs-Élysées, a journalist is preparing the news bulletin. From there, 650 kilometers of fiber optic cable will carry it to an audience of half a million viewers. The Tube, the first commercial service of its kind, was introduced in 1985 and now broadcasts its story to 120 platforms on the Paris underground.

Digital technology has already revolutionized the telecommunications industry. Today it is cable television that dictates the pace of change. Cable television involves millions of bits of information, far too much for narrow-band ISDN to handle. Plan Cable will deliver on-demand television to millions of homes in towns and cities across France. At present, 52 projects have been finalized and more are being considered. Apart from entertainment, the same fiber optic lines will also be used for education and information retrieval.

Twenty years ago it was hard to imagine homes being on-line to voice, data and image. In twenty years time it may be equally hard to imagine how we ever lived without them. Broadband networks will integrate a whole range of services such as pay-per-view television and sound programs, videotex, remote security monitoring and high-speed data communications.

manage, he is uniquely qualified to judge the trends in this fast-changing field.

Broadband development can be split into three stages. First of all there is the traditional type of broadcasting that carries every channel and uses controls on the television set to make a selection. Alternatively, with interactive services such as pay TV or Minitel, the selection is made within the network and only one set of signals is sent at a time. These broadband services can flow into premises while narrowband services continue to flow out until the third stage — full integration — is reached.

At first sight it all seems very simple. With over 200,000 kilometers of cabled fiber, France has already laid the foundations of a new infrastructure and the price of such lines seems certain to fall. In 1976 cable fiber cost in the region of 20 to 30 francs per meter, by 1980 this figure had fallen to between 5 and 9 francs and today it is nearer to 2 or 3 francs.

But replacing the existing infrastructure is still an expensive business and, by the 1990s, the amount of information needed for video transmissions (that is, the bandwidth) may decline. For instance, when video-conferencing was first introduced, it used 2 MB/s channels; now it needs only 64kb/s. With signal compression, narrow-band ISDN can carry low-scan images. They may not be technicolor movies, but they are more than adequate for security and surveillance systems. Today's image channels use very high speeds — in the region of 140 Mb — but similar compression techniques could cut this by as much as two-thirds.

Broadband beckons. "I'm certain it will arrive, but in what form?" asks Madame Seguin, head of

broadband and videocommunications development at CNET.

There are now two routes to broadband ISDN. The public telephone network and first-generation video communications networks could lead to a broadband integrated service data network. At the same time, with progressive digitization, narrow-band ISDN may continue to evolve until both routes converge.

It is an enormous undertaking. Preliminary proposals should be agreed upon at the next meeting of the CCITT in 1988. By 1992 it is hoped that the project will reach an advanced stage, similar to the base established for narrowband ISDN in 1984.

— Steven Bartlett



Videophones: putting a face to the name.



News and views on the Tube.

But it will be "an evolution, not a revolution," as Vincent Carrefour, the director of programs at CNET, warns. It is his job to coordinate the work of the seven independent research centers that cover every area of telecommunications science from component technology to network management. With a budget of 1.755 billion francs to

1986 The multi-traffic triples, 2 million terminals, Minitel, bi-standard, launched.

1988 France moves toward full ISDN with new project in Brittany.

1990s The global telecommunications network continues to evolve toward broadband ISDN.

Flashlines on the move. 1,000 lines connect over 1,000

FIBER OPTICS



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See us at Telecom 87, Hall 2, stand 2.392.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE

Taking Stock and Weighing The Meaning of the Market

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Suddenly all everybody wants to know is what's happening to the stock market.

It can be the test of man- or womanhood, the stuff of dreams, novels, TV serials or social tracts.

Its constantly fluctuating prices pronounce them effective managers, irresistible salesmen, inspirers of others, daring innovators, maybe geniuses — or sly rogues, muckrakers, wrong-guessers, incompetent turkeys whose inaction has left their companies ripe for takeover by sharp-eyed, sharp-gentled raiders.



John J. Phelan Jr. will most likely go down in history as the man who kept the exchange running during the crisis of 1987.

'The Prince' of the Trading Floor

NYSE's Chairman Leads Exchange to a New Order
By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On a long table just outside the office of John J. Phelan Jr., the soft-spoken chairman and chief executive officer of the New York Stock Exchange, stands a neat, mahogany-framed motto taken from Machiavelli's 'The Prince.'

Not very long after daylight Tuesday, he settled back with the morning papers and prepared for his usual business-meeting breakfast at the office.

Europe, Asia Rebound, Following Wall Street

London Rise Helps Offset 2-Day Plunge

Complied by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Buyers returned to stock markets in Europe on Wednesday, turning prices around after major losses the previous two days.



Tokyo's Gain Sets Record as Loss Is Cut

Complied by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — Japanese stock prices, boosted by the partial recovery overnight in New York, posted a record advance on Wednesday, regaining more than half of the 15 percent plunge registered the previous day.

Wall Street's partial recovery on Tuesday, which continued Wednesday, was the major boost to prices across Europe, analysts said.

Earlier in London, prices had retreated on profit-taking and at one point the FT-SE index was up only about 100 points. But prices recovered after midday when buying, some of it from U.S. investors, picked up again, brokers said.

IN THE PIT — A trader at the Tokyo Stock Exchange uses oral as well as manual dexterity to keep up with the fast-paced market Wednesday morning.

The Nikkei stock average of 225 major Japanese issues on the Tokyo Stock Exchange jumped by a record 2,037.32 points, or 9.3 percent, to close at 23,947.40.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data.

France Postpones Sale of Matra, Blames Market

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — The French government, succumbing to a skittish stock market and increasingly bitter political opposition, postponed Wednesday its privatization of Matra S.A., the defense and electronics group.

The sell-off of the state's 50.97 percent share in Matra, originally set to begin Monday, will be pushed back "from a few days to a few weeks," the Finance Ministry said, citing unstable market conditions following Monday's 9.7 percent plunge at the Paris Bourse.

The government had planned to float a 20 percent block of Matra stock, with the rest reserved for institutions or Matra employees.

On Monday evening, following the market's 9.7 percent fall, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur maintained that the privatization would go forward as planned.

Market analysts, however, said the government had little choice but to call off its plans. "They would have been crazy not to slow down

the privatization program," said Daniel Serruya, who watches the French market for the brokerage Phillips & Drew in London.

On Wednesday, the Bourse gained 5.4 percent, but still remained 12 percent under the level at which it had begun the year.

Also forcing the government to retreat, said analysts, was a pessimistic "gray," or secondary, market outlook for Compagnie Financière de Suez.

Market analysts, however, said the government had little choice but to call off its plans. "They would have been crazy not to slow down

couldn't have gone unnoticed by the government," Ms. Serruya said.

Third, the pullback was seen as a reflection of the government's increasing awareness that its privatization program has become a political liability.

The Socialists, meanwhile, have increased their demands for an immediate halt to the program, which already has brought more than 50 billion francs into government coffers.

"We're witnessing the failure of careless laissez-faire and of savage capitalism," said Pierre Bergery, finance minister under the former Socialist government. He said the privatizations have caused higher interest rates in France by siphoning 50 billion francs out of its capital markets.

The Finance Ministry says that the money raised by the sell-offs is being used to pay off France's national debt, a factor it claims will lessen the pressure on interest rates.

Market's Plunge Kills Bids, Slows Takeover Boom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The drop in the stock market appears to have killed the merger boom that has helped fuel Wall Street for the past few years.

In the past two days, several transactions have been canceled, including proposed leveraged buyouts by GAF Inc. and Trans World Airline Inc.

Perhaps the biggest casualty so far has been Dart Group Corp.'s unsolicited \$6.3 billion bid for Dayton Hudson Corp., the big retail chain.

"I think every deal is in trouble," David Wittig, managing director of Kidder Peabody & Co. "If a person is out there and in a position to rethink his position in a transaction, he's going to do that."

USAir Group Inc., on the other hand, said it did not plan to change its \$1.6 billion takeover of Piedmont Aviation, which is now under review by the Department of Transportation.

Other companies announcing stock repurchases or accelerations of buyback programs on Wednesday included Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., which said it was buying back up to 3 million shares, and Lockheed Corp., which said it planned to buy back up to 7 million shares.

The lot of re-evaluations of existing transactions — the ones out there now and ones in the formative stage, said Hamilton James, managing director of Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette. "The perception of value has changed. They have lowered. Many deals are premised on the ability to dispose unwanted assets at prices no longer achievable."

GAF's chairman, Samuel J. Heyman, said Monday that higher interest rates made his proposed \$66.50-a-share purchase of the company "no longer possible."

N.Y. Stock Exchange Acts To Restrict Program Trades

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange has placed sharp restrictions on program trading in the first major regulatory effort to curb the explosion in computer-assisted buying and selling that many believe accelerated the market's crash on Monday.

Stock market officials insisted that they acted Tuesday solely to avoid overloading the exchange's swamped computer system, which was stretched to the limit again on Monday by a trading volume of more than 600 million shares, topping Monday's record of 604.8 million. The duration of the curbs is indefinite.

But many Wall Street professionals speculated that the move was intended to quell the market's volatility and restore investor confidence. Some predicted that it was a prelude to a ban on the practice.

NYSE officials said that the restrictions on program trading would not be permanent. John J. Phelan, the exchange's chairman, stressed that brokerage firms were free to continue to use most program-trading techniques, which typically involve taking advantage of discrepancies in prices between stock-index futures and the underlying stocks.

On Tuesday, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange temporarily halted the trading of Standard & Poor's 500 stock-index options and futures. The New York Futures Exchange also briefly suspended trading.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing the brand and its products.

Advertisement for INTERCARTA, a paper and board sales organization, including contact information and a list of member companies.

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	28.25	27.75	28.00	+0.25
IBM	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05

NYSE 3 p.m. volume	378,923,000
New issues	2,500,000
Amex 3 p.m. volume	25,000,000
New issues	1,000,000
Prev. OTC 3 p.m. volume	20,117,000

High	Prev.	Close	Today
Composite	178.12	177.48	178.17
Industrial	137.87	137.04	137.79
Utilities	102.29	101.72	102.32
Finance	121.71	121.24	121.82

Wednesdays
NYSE
3pm
Via The Associated Press

Not available at press time

Commodity	Index	Prev.	Year
Energy	100.00	99.50	100.00
Finance	100.00	99.50	100.00
Insurance	100.00	99.50	100.00
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00
Health	100.00	99.50	100.00
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	99.50	100.00
Technology	100.00	99.50	100.00

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05

Bonds	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Govt	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
Corp	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
Govt	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25
Corp	100.00	99.50	99.75	+0.25

Not available at press time

Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus	137.87	138.50	137.00	137.79	+0.72
Transp	102.29	103.00	101.50	102.32	+1.03
Comp	121.71	122.50	121.00	121.82	+0.11

Index	High	Prev.	Close	Today
Industrial	137.87	137.04	137.79	+0.75
Utilities	102.29	101.72	102.32	+0.53
Finance	121.71	121.24	121.82	+0.58
Health	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Technology	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

Not available at press time

Index	High	Prev.	Close	Today
Energy	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Finance	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Insurance	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Utilities	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Health	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Pharmaceuticals	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50
Technology	100.00	99.50	100.00	+0.50

MARKETS: Dow Soars 186 as Buyers Return

(Continued from Page 1)

...economy," he contended. "We are likely to see a recession begin almost immediately. And as investors respond to fears of deflation — rather than inflation — they will buy food, drug and utility issues."

Traders said buyers Wednesday were attracted by lower prices and by some easing of fears that interest rates will rise. "All our models indicate there is value in stocks," said Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "But psychology will dominate the near-term picture."

Sentiment also has gotten a boost from the willingness of some of America's biggest companies to purchase their own shares. Educational Computer Corp., Lockheed Corp., Meausure Corp. and Western Savings & Loan Association were among the many companies that announced buybacks on Wednesday.

Much of Tuesday's Dow rebound was triggered when companies such as steel giant U.S. Steel and Ford Motor Co., Merrill Lynch and Allegis Corp. announced plans to repurchase outstanding shares that had been battered in Monday's plunge.

"The companies believe their stock prices are bargains at this level," said Sarah Stack, an analyst at Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Inc. in Los Angeles.

At 3 P.M., General Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising \$4.625 to \$49.75. Archer-Daniels-Midland, the agricul-

Due to the extraordinary volume of trading on Wall Street, these pages include prices as of 3 P.M.

American Telephone & Telegraph was third, climbing \$2.50 to \$29.25.

Among other issues, International Business Machines climbed \$7.75 to \$122.75.

The recent plunge in stock prices has significantly slowed the merger boom, and stocks in some companies that were targets of takeover attempts were among Wednesday's gainers. Gillette was up \$3 to \$29, while Dayton Hudson rose \$2.5 to \$30.25. On Tuesday, Dart Group Corp. dropped its \$6.3 billion bid for Dayton Hudson, and the retailer responded by announcing on Wednesday its own share buyback plan.

On the London Stock Exchange, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index rose a record 142.2 points to 1,943.8, regaining slightly more than half of its record loss of the previous session.

Prices rocketed earlier on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where the 225-share Nikkei stock average shot up 2,037.32 points — its largest one-day advance ever — to close at 23,947.40. On Tuesday, it fell a record 3,838.48 points.

(UPI, AP)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in \$ Mil.	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG.
120	110	AAR	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AA	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAI	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAJ	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in \$ Mil.	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG.
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5


12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in \$ Mil.	High	Low	3 P.M. CHG.
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5
120	110	AAK	0.00	10	115	110	+5

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THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Icahn to Buy TWA Stock on Market

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn, chairman of Trans World Airlines Inc., said Wednesday that he will buy TWA stock periodically on the open market. The announcement came a day after the stock market collapse prompted the financier to withdraw his \$1.35 billion bid to take the carrier private.

ITT Net Profit Jumped 67% In 3d Period; Sales Rose 11%

NEW YORK — ITT Corp. said Wednesday that strong performance in its insurance, consumer finance and hotels divisions boosted its third-quarter profit by nearly 67 percent, to \$210 million. Profit for the period came to \$1.39 a share, compared with \$1.26 million, or 82 cents a share, in the 1986 quarter. Revenue was \$4.8 billion, up 11 percent from \$4.3 billion a year earlier.

Decline Forecast in U.S. Automakers' 3d-Quarter Profits

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. is expected to have a large operating loss from its automotive business and the earnings for Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. are expected to decline from last year when the three big automakers made their quarterly reports at the end of the month, according to analysts.

NatNed to Buy Western Union, Canada Insurer

AMSTERDAM — Nationale-Nederlanden NV said Wednesday that it would acquire Western Union Insurance Co. a Canadian insurer, from Frank Freeze Ltd. for an undisclosed amount.

Irving Bank's Profit Jumped 194% in Period

NEW YORK — Irving Bank Corp. said Wednesday that its third-quarter profit jumped 194 percent, to \$96 million, from \$33 million in the 1986 period. It cited a \$86.7 million pretax gain in connection with its pension plan and a lower effective tax rate.

NatNed to Buy Western Union, Canada Insurer

AMSTERDAM — Nationale-Nederlanden NV said Wednesday that it would acquire Western Union Insurance Co. a Canadian insurer, from Frank Freeze Ltd. for an undisclosed amount.

NYSE Suspends 3 Firms For Financial Problems

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange suspended three small member firms on Wednesday, citing their "financial difficulties."

GM Canada, Union Close To Pact as Deadline Nears

TORONTO — General Motors Corp. and its 40,000 Canadian workers resolved several issues in contract talks on Wednesday and pushed for a settlement before Thursday's strike deadline, both sides said.

Company Results

Table with multiple columns listing company results for various regions including Australia, Britain, Canada, and the USA. Columns include company names, quarters, and financial metrics like revenue and profit.

Advertisement for People's Republic of China 6% Bearer Bonds of 1987/1992. Includes details about the bond value (DM 300,000,000), interest rate (6%), and a list of participating banks from various countries.

Advertisement for Islamic Development Bank. Includes the bank's name in Arabic and English, an invitation to prequalify for the construction of the Islamic Development Bank Headquarters Project in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and details about the project and tender process.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Grains

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Wheat, Corn, Soybeans.

Oil

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Crude Oil, Heating Oil.

Metals

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Copper, Aluminum, Zinc.

Stocks

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes S&P 500, Dow Jones.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Philadel Exchange, Underlying Price, Coll.-Last, Puts-Last.

Financial

Table with columns: US T. Bills, Treasury, Municipal Bonds.

Commodity Options

Table with columns: SUGAR, COFFEE, SOYBEANS, CORN.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: SUGAR, COFFEE, SOYBEANS, CORN.

London Commodities

Table with columns: SUGAR, COFFEE, SOYBEANS, CORN.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Per Anni, Dividend.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Bid, Ask.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Strike, Call, Put, Bid, Ask.

London Metals

Table with columns: ALUMINUM, COPPER, ZINC, LEAD.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Bid, Offer, Yield, Prev.

SILK: Mysteries of the Market

(Continued from first finance page) ...ogy takes over and virtually the whole market undergoes such a transformation.

The stock market is, of course, not one market but many. In the United States, besides the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange...

Among other things, meo and women are likely to do in to participate in markets, even make mar-

Hydro A/S Delays Rights Issue Amid Markets Turmoil

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S, Norway's biggest diversified corporation, said Wednesday that it was considering postponing a planned 3.5 billion kroner rights issue...

The company added that it also would withhold its third quarter results, first scheduled for Oct. 22, until next month.

Hydro shares, traded in New York and most major European exchanges, fell 2 percent to Oslo Tuesday, to close at 185 kroner.

The price was just below Hydro's share price on July 2, when it announced its planned rights issue.

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ADVERTISEMENT MARUBENI CORPORATION (CDE) The undersigned announces that the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 1987...

ADVERTISEMENT GRAND METROPOLITAN P.L.C. (CDE) The undersigned announces that as from 26th October 1987...

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY. A COLUMN ON NON-U.S. STOCK MARKETS. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS - WORLDWIDE

Accor INTERIM RESULTS For the six months ended June 30, 1987

Table with columns: (in F.Fr. million), Year, First half, Change %

Accor has opened 74 hotel units since January 1, 1987, bringing the total in operation to 608 at the end of September. An additional 69 are under construction.

In the catering field, 290 new contracts were signed, bringing the total number of restaurants served, to 2,220. The total volume of service vouchers issued has advanced 22%.

Group consolidated sales increased by 16.1%. Keeping in mind that Accor's businesses are highly seasonal in nature, earnings for the first half are always very weak in comparison to earnings for the full year.

The year so far has been highlighted by several events: — In France: Formula 1, the low budget hotel chain concept...

— Abroad: Accor has decided to focus on development of its hotel business in North America, under management contracts for the Sofitel chain...

In Asia, Accor entered an important new development phase with the signature of a 5th hotel contract to China, completion of a 1,000 room construction program in Thailand...

Earnings for the full year should be on target with our forecasts.

Certain offerings of securities, financial services or interests in real estate published in this newspaper are not advertised in certain jurisdictions...

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Higher in Europe

London — The dollar edged higher in Europe Wednesday, bolstered by news that President Ronald Reagan was willing to discuss tax increases with U.S. congressional leaders, dealers said.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, and British pound.

But some dealers said the decline in U.S. interest rates, a necessary short-term prop for the stock market, could make the dollar less attractive as an investment vehicle.

Gold Prices Little Changed; Trading Cautious

NEW YORK — Gold prices were mostly unchanged on Wednesday as the bullion market continued to consolidate after the volatile swings of the past two sessions, dealers said.

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. government securities rose nearly 1 point on Wednesday amid signals that President Ronald Reagan might be softening his opposition to tax increases, dealers said.

U.S. Bond Prices Jump as Reagan Softens on Taxes

NEW YORK — Prices of U.S. government securities rose nearly 1 point on Wednesday amid signals that President Ronald Reagan might be softening his opposition to tax increases, dealers said.

Asked if he was prepared to compromise on the tax issue, Mr. Reagan said, "I don't think you could answer in advance other than say I'm willing to hear" legislators' opinions.

The market was also bolstered by the continued belief of many investors that the Federal Reserve Board will push interest rates lower.

Sharply since the start of the week on Tuesday, federal funds traded at an average 7.07 percent, and at 7.61 percent on Monday.

waiting for further developments from Monday's meeting between the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, and his West German counterpart, Gerhard Stoltenberg.

Elsewhere, the dollar was fixed at 1.8041 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.7918 at the Tuesday fixing, and at 6.025 French francs in Paris, up from 6.0140.

Tokyo Analysts Watch U.S., Fear Another Fall

TOKYO — Rebounds on the New York and Tokyo stock exchange have failed to quell worries here that further falls may be around the corner, market brokers and analysts said Wednesday.

The future course of interest rates, especially in the United States, and of foreign-exchange rates will also be key factors in determining market directions, analysts said.

DOLLAR: As Storm Wanes, Focus Returns to Deficit

The dollar had weakened Monday to its lowest level since the outbreak of the U.S. deficit, but it rebounded, to the great surprise of exchange dealers and — according to them — central bankers.

The big unknown is how much the collapse in U.S. stock prices early this week will contribute to slowing U.S. consumer demand.

enormous U.S. trade deficit, which needs to be financed with money borrowed from abroad, and a level of world economic growth adequate to facilitate a smooth reduction of the U.S. deficit.

Recession Is Now Top Concern of G-7, Aide Says

TOKYO — The Group of Seven industrial nations are becoming increasingly concerned about a possible world recession following the global stock market crash earlier this week, a senior Finance Ministry official said here Wednesday.

Analysts argue that the U.S. government deficit helps boost spending on imports to fill shortfalls in domestic output, thus aggravating the U.S. trade deficit.

Some analysts said the Tokyo exchange may have touched bottom on Tuesday, when the widely watched Nikkei average plunged 3,836.48 points, or 14.9 percent.

Others were less certain. The reason for fears of a dollar fall is the failure of the U.S. trade deficit and budget deficit to improve, said Mr. Ishida of Yasuda Trust.

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Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 3 P.M. Chg. Includes AAW Bd, AAW, AAW, etc.

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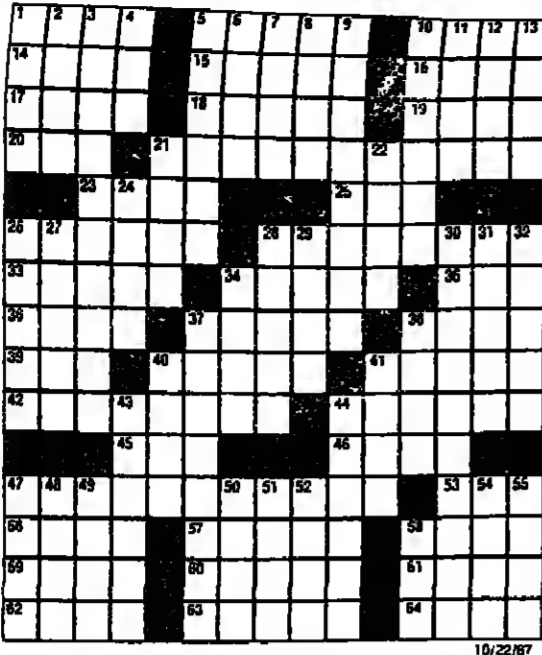
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Wednesday's AMEX 3pm. Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 3 P.M. Chg.



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1 Tasman discovery: 1643
 5 Teutonic god of thunder
 10 Actress
 14 Sheela's follower
 15 Lyric poem
 16 Foreboding
 17 Ridicule
 18 "West Side Story" heroine
 19 Rave's cousin
 20 Wapiti
 21 Wimbledon champ: 1963-4
 23 Sheepskin, e.g.
 25 Mao — Jung
 26 Leatherneck
 28 Namesakes of soldier's lover
 30 Namesakes of namesakes
 34 Desert
 35 Soak timber
 36 Greek commune
 37 "Went to Hail," 1939 song
 38 Betel
 39 Wind dir.
 40 Had sauer-braten
 41 Shucks!

DOWN

12 Portuguese export
 13 Bellum praedator
 14 Joplin opus
 15 Baker worker
 16 Wimbledon champ: 1937-38
 17 Pertinent
 18 Like a bump on
 19 Synthetic fabric specialty
 20 Yacht racing
 21 Skid-row denizen
 22 Devilish form
 23 Anon
 24 Writer Mme.
 25 A Dumas
 26 Reclam
 27 Bowie, 10 rock fans
 28 Wimbledon champ: 1947
 29 Annoy
 30 Lower in grade
 31 Bright fish
 32 Urth or Skuld
 33 Nuclear adjective
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SPORTS

Cards Win for Tudor, Cutting Series Deficit to 2-1

By Joseph Durso
ST. LOUIS — Far from the tumult of the Metrodome in Minneapolis, the St. Louis Cardinals finally won a game from the Minnesota Twins in the 84th World Series Tuesday night, and just in the nick of time.

Down to two games to none, they spent six innings getting nowhere against Les Straker, at 28 the oldest pitcher to start a Series game in 20 years. But once Straker left, the Cardinals pounced on Juan Berenguer for four hits and three runs in the seventh inning, snatched the lead on a two-run double by Vince Coleman and defeated the troublesome Twins 3-1.

games to none," Worrell said, conceding the danger. "And no team has ever come back from that."
He was right. In fact, 37 teams have lost the first two games of the Series, as the Cardinals did in Minneapolis last weekend, and only 10 of them have survived. In two defining nights in the Metrodome, the Cards were outscored, 18-5. And injuries have removed Jack Clark, their prime power hitter, and limited Terry Pendleton, their switch-hitting third baseman.

But on a chilly night, the Cardinals were frustrated for six innings by Straker, who spent 10 years in the minor leagues. They got four hits but no runs, and there he was, matching zeros with the great Tudor.

for Tudor, and he dropped a perfect bunt toward third base that advanced the runners to second and third.



The Cardinals' Vince Coleman, bunting for a first-inning base hit, was tagged out by first baseman Kent Hrbek, but he doubled home the deciding runs in the seventh. St. Louis won by 3-1.

WORLD SERIES: GAME 3

standing game. He kept the ball low and changed speeds. And Worrell went right through us in the last two innings."
The Cardinals, who hit only 94 home runs during 162 games in the regular season, hit only two in seven games in the playoff for the National League pennant and have none so far in the Series.

But they did finally get some production out of the three top men in the lineup: Coleman got on base three times, stole two bases, scored one run and drove in two others; Ozzie Smith singled twice and drove in a run; and Tom Herr, after going 0-for-2 in World Series play going back to 1985, snapped the streak with a single.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

World Series

Table with columns for Game Summary, Minnesota, and St. Louis. Includes statistics for runs, hits, errors, and individual player performance.

Football

U.S. College Leaders

Table showing team offense and defense statistics for various U.S. college football teams.

Keillor's Folks Take Twins, Not Stock

WASHINGTON — Folks in Lake Wobegon are taking a wait-and-see attitude toward the stock market and are concentrating on watching the Minnesota Twins play in the World Series, the fictional community's most famous native son said Tuesday.

Carlson Keillor, raconteur, radio host, author and lately an American abroad, stopped by the National Press Club and gave Prairie Home Companion junkies a one-hour fix.

Keillor, who gave up his long-playing Saturday night radio show in June to retreat to Copenhagen with his Danish bride, bemoaned the fates that made the Twins into winners only after he had gone.

Tyson Not a Champion Truly Undisputed

By Dave Anderson
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Up on the Convention Hall stage, Mike Tyson was discussing his second-round dissection of Tyrell Biggs.

And when he was asked about his Jan. 23 title defense against 38-year-old Larry Holmes, he bragged that "there isn't a man on this planet" capable of dethroning him.



Mike Tyson: Is there a "man on this planet" who can beat him?

But from behind the assembled listeners, the voice of the boxing public disputed the undisputed champion. "What about Michael Spinks?" the voice called.

From the opening bell, Tyson dominated Biggs with his left hook. During the first round Biggs moved quickly and easily, snapping an effective jab occasionally. But by the second round, his mouth bloody, Biggs was flat-footed and his punches were more like pillows.

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL conference standings for the Wales Conference and Campbell Conference.

Gymnastics

World Championships

Table showing results for men's and women's world championships in gymnastics.

Golf

PGA Leaders

Table showing PGA leaders through October 18, listing names and earnings.

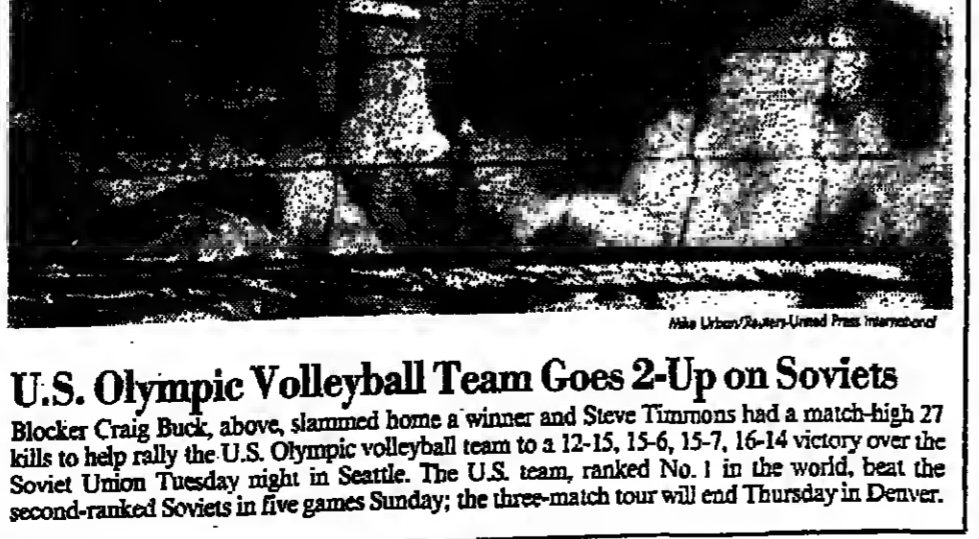
Transition

Football League

Table showing transition information for the Football League, including player movements.

U.S. Olympic Volleyball Team Goes 2-Up on Soviets

Blocker Craig Buck, above, slammed home a winner and Steve Timmons had a match-high 27 kills to help rally the U.S. Olympic volleyball team to a 12-15, 15-6, 15-7, 16-14 victory over the Soviet Union Tuesday night in Seattle.



U.S. Olympic Volleyball Team Goes 2-Up on Soviets

Large advertisement for the International Herald Tribune featuring a 'Save 40%' offer on 12-month subscriptions. Includes details about pricing, delivery, and contact information.

ART BUCHWALD

Waltzing With Bush

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush has been getting a lot of publicity lately, and much of it is well deserved. I saw him at a coming-out party of a corn husker's debutante daughter in Iowa, and he was telling us why the people in Iowa didn't vote for him in a straw poll.



Buchwald

83.5 Million for Diamond
NEW YORK — The Porter Rhodes diamond, purchased in 1930 as a wedding gift by the Duke of Westminster, sold for \$3.5 million dollars Tuesday, Sotheby's announced.

52 Years in the Jazz Vanguard

By Mike Zwerin
NEW YORK — Max Gordon is not exactly your run of the mill cigar-chomping impresario named Max. Gentle, modest, tireless, wise and wizened, he was described by the New York Post as "an 85-year-old man who has looked 103 for the last 30 years."



Jazz impresario Gordon: "Running a joint is tough."

He spent his evenings in the Stewart Cafeteria eating ketchup sandwiches and discussing the arts with Village poets like Joe Gould and Maxwell Bodenheim. In 1935, he borrowed \$100, bought an upright piano for \$25, barrels from a bankrupt restaurant for chairs with the rest and feasted a cellar on Charles Street.

Gordon laugh: "Sit down next to me, Wally," he said. "How about coming in next Tuesday at nine?"
In 1942, Gordon diversified uptown, opening a supper club called the Blue Angel. He presented more expensive acts like Mike Nichols and Elaine May.

PEOPLE
Fawn's Legal Slip-Up

questions would be asked. The slightly larger than life-size bust valued at \$2,000, is thought to have been completed in 1909. It is made of white plaster and was the model for a bronze bust of Poe that was made by sculptor Edward Quinn.
King Juan Carlos of Spain on Wednesday received the United Nations-sponsored Naansen medal for helping refugees and said he would donate the \$50,000 prize to UN refugee programs in Latin America.

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EMPLOYMENT
EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE
OVERSEAS POSITIONS AVAILABLE
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FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS
OFFICE SERVICES
RELOCATION SERVICES
MOVING
NEW REAL ESTATE
APARTMENT HOTEL
REAL ESTATE
RELOCATION SERVICES